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MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1484



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CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Moscow Conference

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 79 signed to press 10 Jul 79 pp 8-9

/Text/ In accordance with established tradition, teachers' conferences will be under way everywhere in August. They will devote time to thorough analysis of the implementation of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on "Further Improving the Instruction, Indoctrination and Job Preparation and Training of Students in General Education Schools" and discuss the matters of developing in the students a feeling of Soviet patriotism and those eminent qualities distinguishing the motherland's defenders and, in this connection, the successes achieved and deficiencies noted in civil defense training.

Public education authorities and CD staffs have done much in the course of the past training year to insure familiarization with the updated 2d-, 5th and 9th-grade civil defense programs. Steps have been taken to improve instructional procedures. A conference on science and practice held in Moscow, for example, devoted itself to the matter of further improving the training of students to protect against weapons of mass destruction. The main public education administration and Moscow's CD staff arranged participation in the conference on the part of school directors, directors and methods specialists from rayon public education offices and rayon CD staff and instructional personnel.

Matters concerning the improvement of methods in specialized training are still, as before, on the agenda at the annual instructional, curriculum policy-planning and orientation meetings held for military instructional personnel in civilian institutions of higher education and teachers who conduct civil defense training. Assuming responsibility for these activities are the associations of military instructors in civilian facilities, advanced teacher-training institutes and civil defense instructional personnel.

Educational institutions are provided with their organizational equipment and facilities through the joint efforts of both CD staffs and public educational authorities. Notable advances have been made in the establishment of general educational schools offering standard (model) civil defense training programs. But in a number of places this task is unfortunately not being undertaken with the requisite sense of urgency, despite the fact that it is to be completed this year. This why during the coming training year we need to do everything necessary not only to identify the model schools in each urban and rural rayon, but also to equip them and provide them with all necessities. For these are precisely the schools which should become centers for the dissemination of advanced experience.

Well-organized and conducted CD publicity campaigns among school students and faculty serve to reinforce knowledge of means and procedures for protecting against weapons of mass destruction. Also to be recommended are more frequent meetings with civil defense personnel, topical evening presentations, quiz games, local radio broadcasts and items to be published in the wall press.

Pedagogical conferences and meetings need to give objective consideration to all aspects of civil defense instruction and training in the schools. The duty of responsible CD staff and instructional personnel is to render active assistance to public school educators is carrying out these tasks.

In a Brest Plant

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 79 signed to press 10 Jul 79 pp 8-9

/Text/ Not a single person, young or old, could be found in our plant who would not consider it his sacred duty to make his own personal contribution to the cause of strengthening the defense capability of the socialist motherland. We insure this achievement, of course, with purposeful, goal-oriented military-patriotic activities. Civil defense publicity campaigns and efforts to improve them are an integral part of this work.

We put it this way: we have to require of each worker that, in addition to playing his role in the fulfillment of the production plan, he also participate actively in all civil defense activities. With this in view, the party committee, the administration and the plant and Komsomol committees decided to include a civil defense item in the kollektiv's overall obligations in socialist competition. It is as if this point in the obligations reminds each person: perform as a shock worker at your work place and at the same time learn to protect what you produce for the welfare of the people.

I am not saying that we were able to introduce this new policy without any difficulties. The following incident comes to mind. A certain well-thought-of shop superintendent who claimed to have taken a winning place in competition on the basis of production figures came to me with the following complaint:

"I don't understand it...on the basis of all the figures, we should be in first place; but the commission on competition results subtracted a point from our score."

"For what reason?" I inquired.

"Well, there were a few civil defense training periods we missed."

"In that case, the commission did the right thing," I said. "Don't count on any first place rating without your civil defense."

The commission of authorities, which included the chief of the plant CD staff, then awarded first place to another shop: its production figures were just as high, and it had met its civil defense requirements.

We have seen that this corrective introduced into the organization of socialist competition has had a beneficial impact on the effectiveness and quality of practical CD-program training.

Taking first place in the past year with respect to production figures and the accomplishment of civil defense training has been the second assembly shop (N. Karpus', superintendent; L. Oleshchenko, party bureau secretary; G. Rudko, shop committee chairman; and D. Diyev, chief of CD staff).

Despite the fact that this organization fulfilled a strenuous production plan, it still did not miss a single scheduled training period. Its socialist obligations were set forth as specifically as possible. All workers and employees put forth great efforts to complete work for and pass the norm rating examinations called for by the program; the knowledge they acquired they reinforced in the course of training periods in which they practiced responding to the sounding of civil defense warning signals. Upon the sounding of the "Air Raid Alert" signal, for example, they quickly shut off their equipment and moved into their designated protective facility. But if the "Radiation Danger Alert" signal sounded, all personnel at their work places continued working in their gas masks, exceeding in the process the specific norm requirements.

The shop superintendent and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations had to devote much time and effort to working

with their people and convincing each of the necessity of precisely and efficiently satisfying the new conditions of competition. But as we can see, the results have been beneficial. We are now widely publicizing the practical experience this shop has accumulated among the other subdivisions of the plant.

It should be pointed out each member of a training group or a nonmilitarized formation assumes certain obligations, to satisfy norm rating requirements, for example, with a "good" or an "excellent" rating, to become skilled in rescuing victims and in rendering them medical first aid or to become a rated specialist.

We have one training group whose members include personnel from several small subdivisions. The group's leader is A. P. Shchikol'tsev, a reserve officer and a veteran of the Great Patriotic War. He works in the personnel and finance office. Andrey Petrovich discharges his assigned responsibilities in an outstanding manner. People attending his training sessions acquire good practical skills and with sureness accomplish their norm requirements. Trainees T. Potupchik, V. Badulina, V. Kozlovskiy and others are competing for an "excellent" in the achievement of their norm ratings.

Also providing expert instruction in their training groups are P. Kokhnovich, M. Boyko, A. Malakhov and S. Petruchik.

Competition has developed within formations for the achievement of the best mastery of specialty skills. Radio communications team leader N. Antonyuk, radio operator I. Zakiyev, wire and mobile communications team leader V. Gren' and telephone operators N. Zinovik and P. Ravchuk and others, for example, have become rated specialists in the communications group. Contributing greatly to this achievement have been the efforts of the group's leader, P. Markovskiy, an instructor competent in the employment of his teaching skills in the training of his subordinates. The reconnaissance group (led by A. Maksimov) and the medical first aid team (led by V. Bogush) are among the leaders in competition.

The accumulated practical experience of our leading achievers in civil defense training is a valuable asset. We are therefore striving to introduce and assimilate it employing all possible means of publicity and propaganda. Competition results are discussed at meetings of the civil defense aktiv and at methods training sessions held for leadership and supervisory personnel. A regular check is kept on efforts being made to fulfill obligations, this being done especially thoroughly during periods in which public inspections of the state of civil defense preparedness are being conducted.

I would like to mention another of our activities. Our daily operations meetings of shop superintendents and section chiefs (as the CD chiefs of their own subdivisions) also hear reports on the conduct of training and other civil defense activities. These help me and the staff identify deficiencies in a timely manner and remedy them promptly and effectively.

We have been able during recent years to achieve a sharp improvement in the quality of our civil defense program instruction and to accomplish comprehensive, integrated facility-wide training on a high level with the participation of all plant personnel. We are improving our training equipment and facilities. We now have available to us training facilities in which to conduct our practical exercises, classrooms for training involving the use of specialized equipment and outdoor training points equipped on the plant grounds. We are also setting up a CD training point in one of our shelter facilities.

For the purpose of reinforcing our practical skills we hold competition for the best performance in satisfaction of the requirements of the civil defense section of the GTO [Prepared for Labor and Defense] rating norms and of the standards specified in the CD training programs, as well as for our medical aid teams, reconnaissance groups and other nonmilitarized formations.

Socialist competition provides a clear manifestation of our people's positive outlook on life. They are striving as true patriots to achieve successfully their Tenth-Five-Year-Plan targets and at the same time to increase their preparedness to accomplish civil defense tasks under adverse circumstances.

In a Donetsk Institute

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 79 signed to press 10 Jul 79 pp 8-9

[Text] In the course of his wartime career, Valentin Kornilovich Nazarov, a graduate of the Frunze Military Academy and now a resident of the Donbass, covered more than any one thousand kilometers. He was wounded three times, and his military career has been marked by the awarding of many government decorations. Victory Day found him in Prague.

He served for almost thirty years after the war with agencies of the MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] and now works as chief of the facility CD staff in the Donetsk section of the Soyuzvodokanalproyekt state planning institute.

With the veteran's arrival, the institute's civil defense program took on noticeable new life. Training is accomplished in a well-organized manner. CD corners have been set up in all departments. Institute personnel are regularly shown topical motion pictures devoted to specific subjects and visits arranged for them to neighboring facilities for the purpose of developing a familiarity with the arrangement of the shelters and special instruction in communication and warning procedures. Most of them have successfully satisfied civil defense norm requirements; fifteen of them have undergone training in rayon CD courses and become training-group leaders. The efforts of Nazarov and facility CD chief V. Ivanov are reflected by the "Excellence in the Civil Defense of the USSR" breast insignia.

Valentin Kornilovich always finds support for his efforts on the part of the institution's party, trade union and Komsomol organizations. The broad aktiv of employees and technical-engineering personnel helps him accomplish his scheduled activities in an effective manner.

It has become a tradition within the section to hold various training exercises, inspections, competitions and contests in honor of Soviet Army and Navy Day, Victory Day and the country's various civil defense anniversaries. Successful competitions have been held this year, for example, in connection with the minimum program, and even with the "CD Sign" chain crossword puzzle published in VOYENNYE ZNANIYA. The three best representatives from each training subunit participated in a final round determining the winners in group and individual competition. Essentially an entire kollektiv participates in these activities. Military-style leaflets and "bulletins," photographic displays, facility radio broadcasts and political news publications cover the course of these competitions. Winners become the subjects of discussion at public meetings; they are mentioned in orders and are awarded prizes and certificates of honor. And, providing a personal example of a responsible attitude toward one's work, Nazarov himself has several times achieved the title of "Winner in Socialist Competition."

The veteran considers the continuous conduct of military-patriotic activities his direct responsibility, and he does put his heart into his efforts to discharge this responsibility. The institute's reserve and retired officers elected him chairman of the reserve officers' council. He is a member of the veterans' council of the Donetsk oblispolkom's UVD /Internal affairs administration/ and heads up a section. Valentin Kornilovich discharges all of his responsibilities in a conscientious manner, and this has called forth the gratitude of the people. For his active role in the public dissemination of legal information, the deputy minister of internal affairs of the UkrSSR, Major General V. Gladush, awarded Nazarov a commemorative wrist watch.

The institute's training year is now coming to an end. All technical-engineering personnel have satisfied their practical norm requirements, and the staff training and command-staff exercise have been accomplished, both of which received a good evaluation from rayon authorities. We should note in this regard that the chief of staff plans his work such that civil defense activities do not interfere with the fulfillment of production plans, but rather, on the contrary, discipline personnel and improve the overall organization of the kollektiv.

Valentin Kornilovich recently passed his sixtieth birthday. This might be a retirement year. But he is as full of energy and creative plans. Institute personnel value this veteran and take him as their personal standard.

In the Estonian SSR

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 77 signed to press 10 Jul 79 pp 10-11

Text Tallin. Nonmilitarized formations must be prepared under the most adverse circumstances to come to people's assistance and to do everything necessary to protect public property. A state of high morale must, of course, characterize formation personnel. This depends to a great extent, however, on purposeful, goal-oriented political indoctrinational activity and skilled selection and training of our political assistants.

Many of our economic facility party organizations in Estonia are successfully discharging their responsibilities in connection with this task. In its selection of political assistants, the party committee on the Rava Khyael' kolkhos in Iygevaskiy rayon (V. Ekhashe, secretary), for example, is always careful to consider the fact that they together with the various leaders will bear personal responsibility for indoctrination work within the formations and for the discipline and political-moral and psychological conditioning of formation personnel. All political workers have practical experience in working with people; they enjoy authority, and they dispose of a great wealth of lifetime personal experience. The party committee keeps continuous track of their training in the CD courses, exercises and seminars run by the party's rayon committee and strives to insure that they become examples for emulation in their satisfaction of norm requirements.

Then considering the knowledge and skills these political assistants have acquired, the party committee also meets with them once every two or three months in training sessions and seminars creating a businesslike, creative atmosphere in which to search for more effective forms and methods of conducting mass-scale political activities and develop the ability to analyze critically their own personal experience and to adopt anything of value offered by the experience of others.

During the current training year, the party committee discussed with political workers journal articles appearing in VOYENNYE ZNANIYA dealing with the training of political officers and their personal practical experience and offered recommendations concerning the best means of disseminating among the population material published in the "For Local Radio Broadcasting" section and of setting up civil defense corners.

But prior to the beginning of the training year, political officers met in seminar to study material establishing guidelines and specifying the organization, scope, content, forms and methods of working with nonmilitarized CD formation personnel. Those attending the seminar discussed with each other their own practical experience in conducting these activities. L. Kuusik, a political officer for a livestock protection team, told how he trains formation personnel and organizes indoctrination activities with the people in the course of the training process. Political worker K. Rettan shared the experience he had accumulated in developing in these people a high degree of psychological stability. The seminar helped our political workers better learn and master their responsibilities. In the course of one of these sessions, the party committee secretary held a discussion dealing with the matter of political indoctrination activities conducted for formation personnel as they deal with the aftermath of natural disasters.

The party committee regularly hears reports from political officers. R. Saydlo, a political officer for a combined group, for example, reported during the past year on his work with formation personnel in training and preparation for a joint facility-wide exercise. This provided an opportunity for a more thorough analysis of practical experience accumulated in the training and preparation of personnel for exercises and for passing it on to other formations. It also turned out that the political officer had not attached importance to individual work with his people or to the organization of socialist competition and had devoted insufficient attention to training for the party and Komsomol aktiv. Timely intervention by the party committee had a positive impact on results obtained from subsequent efforts undertaken by this political officer, as well as by political officers from other formations. In summing up the results of the exercise, the party committee secretary observed that the combined group's personnel had successfully discharged their assigned responsibilities and that the efforts of the political workers and aktiv had played no small role in the achievement of this result.

R. Saydlo remained among formation personnel during all stages of the exercise, supervised their activities during movement, provided inspiration by word and deed, concerned himself with their personal needs and publicized the experience accumulated by leading exercise participants. The military-style leaflets describing the selfsacrificing performances of reconnaissance and rescue personnel received a high evaluation as well.

A. Vakher, K. Raydlo and Ya. Lokhu, political assistants for formations on the Sindi sovkhos in Pyarnuskiy Rayon, speak with great enthusiasm about the party bureau's fruitful efforts with regard to the training of political workers. The party bureau discussed with them L. I. Brezhnev's books "Malaya Zemlya," "Vozrozhdeniye" and "Tselina" and the CPSU Central Committee decree on "Further Improving Ideological Training and Political Indocctrination Activities." Also of assistance to them in insuring well-organized mass-scale political work with formation personnel is the attention continuously devoted to this matter by the party bureau secretary, L. Kuusk. He concerned himself with providing political officers with all documents necessary for working with personnel, with political literature and with a series of battle leaflets and other materials which help them accomplish a good and effective organization of political indocctrination activities under a variety of conditions.

Prior to their integrated sovkhos training exercise, the party bureau met with the political officers in seminars devoted to the subjects of "Political Indocctrination Work With Formation Personnel in Preparation for and During Training Exercises" and "The Goals, Forms and Methods of Moral-Political and Psychological Preparation." A display was set up for battle leaflets and "flash" bulletins dealing with the activities of leading formation personnel. Also on display here were a photographic account and the socialist obligations of personnel, directives and memos, slogans and posters. This made political work with personnel possible in the most concrete terms and provided an opportunity to direct their attention toward the first-rate fulfillment of norm requirements and obligations on the part of each member of the formation.

This style of work carried on by party organizations with their political officers makes possible the training of a political worker capable of developing a high level of morale and psychological strength and fortitude in formation personnel.

Readers' Comments on Competition

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 79 signed to press 10 Jul 79 pp 10-11

[Text] The editors are receiving replies to V. Kurochkin's article "Formation Competitions" (No. 4, 1979). We print some of them below.

The matters raised by Comrade Kurochkin will without doubt call forth a widespread response from civil defense personnel. I share his view that competitions for nonmilitarized formations should be conducted on an integrated basis and in complex circumstances approaching those to be encountered in actual situations.

We organize formation competitions every year here in Melitopol'. At different times many facilities single out rescue groups, medical first aid teams, reconnaissance groups and others for these activities. But these events are conducted in an uncoordinated manner and in oversimplified circumstances to boot. So few benefits are derived from them as a result.

This is why Comrade Kurochkin is justified in making the suggestions he does. If, for example, a facility sends to competitions not individual formations, but rather a combined team (to include a rescue group, a unit or group of reconnaissance specialists, a medical first aid team, an emergency-technical team or group and an organizational decontamination team), we can evaluate the state of their specialized training on the basis of their combined performances and their ability to cooperate both during movement and within a center of destruction. This is the primary factor, and it is toward this that we are all directing our efforts. This alternative would be entirely suitable in the case of the organization of competitions at large facilities as well as at rayon and city level, most especially on the civil defense days which are now being observed in the localities more and more frequently.

It is important that competition participants would be taken away from their main work to a substantially lesser extent in the case of this approach to competitions. Also worthy of attention is Comrade Kurochkin's suggested arrangement of material resources and equipment, in particular the plan submitted in advance of his article dealing with the equipment and layout of a competition area. With certain modifications in consideration of special local characteristics, it could entirely feasibly be adopted in practice.

P. Teslya, chief of the CD staff of
the Melitopol' Avtotsvetlit plant

The matter of the conduct of formation competitions has been, and remains, on the agenda. I agree with Comrade Kurochkin that in the course of our competitions we see the execution of the same old practices and procedures that have been developed and gone over for years. But it really couldn't be otherwise. The very names of the units involved--reconnaissance group, medical first aid team--determine and identify the nature of their special activities. No matter how hard we try, it's difficult to get away from this routine or to make any new departures.

I cannot agree with the author of the article when he declares that competition participants are subjected to insufficient pressure and stress. They are subjected to great stress--that I have myself seen more than once in the course of participating in the

organization and conducting of competitions at various levels. This is due in part to the well-trained and well-prepared personnel serving as judges.

If a training area measures up to all requirements, you can't find a better place to hold competitions. We need only make skillful use of the resources it offers. Competitions in Dnepropetrovsk, for example, are held, as a rule, in the Industrial District. Its grounds and equipment can accommodate competitions on the part of any formations. Depending on the type and purpose of the formation, the judges will introduce new factors at several points. In order to evaluate a reconnaissance group's training thoroughly, for example, it is suggested that it take a 3-kilometer course and execute missions en route and beyond the limits of the training area. The judge accompanying this group assigns it its exercise situation problems. It then accomplishes other activities inside the training area, which includes a site representing a destroyed national economic facility. Information on the group's location and situation is continuously transmitted in the course of these activities back to the group control center.

Dummies have been made up for use by rescue team members working to recover victims from the debris. They are placed in a trench and then covered over with structural elements, scrap metal cuttings, tangled wire and soil. Upon completing this stage, each group returns the training point to its original condition for other participants.

If we were to hold competitions for all formations at the same time, then in addition to the regular body of judges we would have to organize an administrative apparatus to coordinate all the activities, which, for some reason, the writer fails to mention. And another thing: is there any sense in organizing formations within formations? I don't believe this will produce the desired results, but will rather lead only to confusion.

Neither can we depart from the practice of testing theoretical knowledge as part of the competition process. A skillful combination of questioning and practical activities raises the trainees' level of training and preparedness.

Comrade Kurochkin's proposed alternative for the organization of competitions may very likely be more appropriate in the case of the combined CJ formations already existing at individual facilities and in the cities and localities. With respect to their organizational structure they, in fact, more closely resemble the integrated teams (groups) the writer speaks about.

So what we need to do is not to throw our established competition routine over entirely, but rather to improve it.

I. Gryaznov

In Brestskaya Oblast

Moscow VOYENNIYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 79 signed to press
10 Jul 79 p 11

[Text] A practical training exercise is now under way for the Beloozersk Electromechanical Plant's (Brestskaya Oblast) CD radio communications team. Vyacheslav Davydenko, an electrical fitter, is directing the exercise. Following shipboard duty with the twice-designated Red Banner Baltic Fleet, he returned to his own plant a well-trained specialist. The former radio instructor immediately became involved in organizing amateur radio activities and in training radio operators for civil defense work.

The radio operators Comrade Davydenko has trained turn in outstanding performances in all CD exercises and for several years in a row now have taken prize-winning places in rayon amateur radio competition.

In the photo: V. Davydenko during a routine radio training session.

Construction of Training Facilities

Moscow VOYENNIYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 79 signed to press
10 Jul 79 p 12

[Text] Recent years have seen the construction at many national economic facilities of civil defense training grounds and centers along with the equipment of CD classroom facilities and corners and the introduction on an ever increasing scale of technical means of training. And this is quite to be expected. For the quality of this effort depends not only on the mastery of instructional methods on the part of our instructors, but also on the state of the available training facilities and equipment and their effective utilization. Only the mastery of advanced instructional procedures and techniques and the widespread utilization of advanced training facilities and equipment will insure a high level of result from practical training exercises held for groups of working people and nonmilitary formations with a view to the accomplishment of complex civil defense tasks.

Well-considered planning of instruction in our training centers and grounds insures the greatest effect from the utilization of a given set of training facilities. The Uzhgorod Machine Plant (D. Ploskina, CD chief; K. Yaskin, chief of staff) has accumulated valuable experience in this regard. A detailed schedule governing the sequence of the utilization of the training equipment and facilities in the course of the training process is worked out here each year on the basis of a training plan. It

specifies the times for the practical and specialized tactical instruction and specialized tactical training exercises to be held for each nonmilitary CD formation, various types of competitions, training demonstrations to be held in the course of methods training meetings, the accomplishment of required norm training and the satisfaction of norm rating requirements and for civil defense day activities.

The facility's training grounds are virtually continuously in use as a result of this kind of planning. On specified free days it are placed at the disposal of nonmilitary formations from neighboring facilities which do not have their own training grounds.

The CD training center compiles its activity schedule on the basis of the following principle: two full days a month are allotted each shop (section) for the purpose of conducting practical training exercises. All training facilities and equipment are made available to it on these days.

The plant CD staff also draws up a chart scheduling the showing of training films and indicating the times they are to be shown the personnel of the various shops (sections). Over a year's time, each worker and employee views as many as ten training films. Shop supervisors and the CD staff determine the film subjects to be presented.

Also making efficient, expert use of its training facilities is the Poltava-South railway station (V. Kleymentov, CD chief; I. Sobetskiy, chief of CD staff). Here one finds a model civil defense training center which conducts regular training for supervisory and command-staff personnel, the nonmilitary formations, workers, employees and members of their families. Instructional facilities have been equipped for training and exercises directed toward the accomplishment of required norm activities. The display stands, stained glass panels and other instructional aids here are outstanding for their ideological direction and graphic visual presentation. There are shelves and racks of individual protective gear, reconnaissance and dosimetric monitoring instruments, communications and warning equipment and medical and other organizational equipment for the outfitting and provisioning of formations.

The facility CD staff has compiled annual and monthly plans for training center activities. They specify precisely which training group or formation is to be having instruction and when and what material is to be covered. Training records are kept in a special record book. Regularly involved in the conduct of practical training exercises are service chiefs, nonmilitary formation leaders and specialists from various national economic facilities.

Civil defense training facilities have been provided with technical training equipment (projection, recording and reproduction equipment; operational mock-ups and simulators; programmed monitoring and instruction equipment and so forth). Special attention is devoted to the matters of providing protection for workers and members of their families, enhancing production stability, methods and procedures for conducting practical training and exercises, actions to be taken upon the sounding of civil defense warning signals, organizing protection for animals and plants and methods of conducting rescue operations.

The display stands, stained glass panels, mock-ups and other materials for civil defense training centers, classroom facilities and corner displays are prepared in the case of many facilities by volunteer staff and nonstaff artists from among the aktiv. Personnel of the Poltavskaya Oblast instructional system have displayed good initiative in this regard. For the purpose of equipping their CD class facilities, they put together eight display stands comprising 32 charts and displays including the key points contained in the universal mandatory minimum program. These 32 items have been duplicated and supplied to practically all national economic facilities.

Popular in addition to training class facilities are also the CD corner displays. They help deepen knowledge of the specific civil defense problems connected with a particular production facility and help each worker develop a clearer understanding of the tasks involved.

Training facilities and equipment can provide material support to the training process only if they are continuously updated and improved. The period of training and preparation for and that of the actual conduct of integrated, facility-wide and specialized tactical exercises provide great opportunities for accomplishing this. So it makes sense for training plans to specify the amount of work to be done in connection with the additional equipment of training facilities and outdoor sites.

We cannot allow our training grounds and outdoor instructional sites to become overgrown with weeds and fall into a state of neglect because of poor management. This does occur where practical training exercises are conducted with extreme infrequency and where the training grounds themselves remain abandoned and untended, as is the case with a number of facilities in the Kirghiz SSR and in Smolenskaya Oblast.

Considering as we do our fund of training equipment and other resources one of the important factors contributing to the improvement of the quality of training, we must continuously update it, improve it, carefully and attentively maintain it and effectively utilize it in the course of the training process.

Excerpts from Readers' Letters

Moscow VOYENNIYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 79 signed to press 10 Jul 79 pp 12, 15

[Text] Uzbek SSR. The Namangan oblast association Uzzel'khoz-Tekhnika each year organizes socialist competition for the best facility civil defense program. With the results compiled for the past year, first place has been awarded the Pap rayon association (M. Dalimov, CD chief; S. Mirazhiddinov, chief of staff), second place to the Uychi rayon association (Kh. Umarbayev, CD chief; S. Salikhanov, chief of staff) and third to the repair plant (M. Adashev, CD chief; D. Rassulov, chief of staff). Challenge banners have been presented the winners.

These kollektivs are successfully fulfilling their obligations in the current training year as well.

Lumskaya Oblast. The Ryabushinskiy rural soviet in Lebedinskiy rayon conducted an integrated, facility-wide training exercise. Participating in the exercise were the kolkhoz imeni Kuybyshev, the rural consumers' cooperative, the secondary school, the House of Culture and the area hospital. Exercise activities involved the matters of protecting the population and agricultural production and actions to be taken upon the sounding of civil defense warning signals and the conducting of practical exercises in providing airtight seals for facilities and water sources and converting basements and cellars into antiradiation shelters.

Cheboksary. Week- and month-long civil defense campaigns are frequently conducted in Cheboksary's Sespel' motion-picture theater. The moviegoers hear from rayon CD staff and instructional personnel and experienced nonstaff civil defense information specialists from various national economic facilities and see training and documentary films on providing protection against weapons of mass destruction.

Ready with assistance to the initiator of these activities, the theater's director, G. Zhirnova, is Lieutenant Colonel N. Mikhaylov, chief of the rayon CD staff.

Training Facility in Moldavian SSR

Moscow VOYENNIYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 79 signed to press 10 Jul 79 p 13

[Text] Tiraspol', Moldavian SSR. Our plant has been making productive use of its civil defense training center and ground in conducting its practical training exercises for several years now.

The training center has been set up in a shelter facility. Here are classroom areas for instructing all categories of trainees. Special attention in the process of equipping the center was devoted to the classroom to be used for providing methods instruction for leadership and supervisory personnel and which has on display many types of CD equipment (individual protective gear, instruments, mock-ups of shelter facilities and so forth). Kept in a separate room are visual training aids and literature on any given subject (as a supplement to that available in the classrooms). An Ukraina film projector has been installed, which can be used at any time upon request by training group leaders to show films on CD subjects.

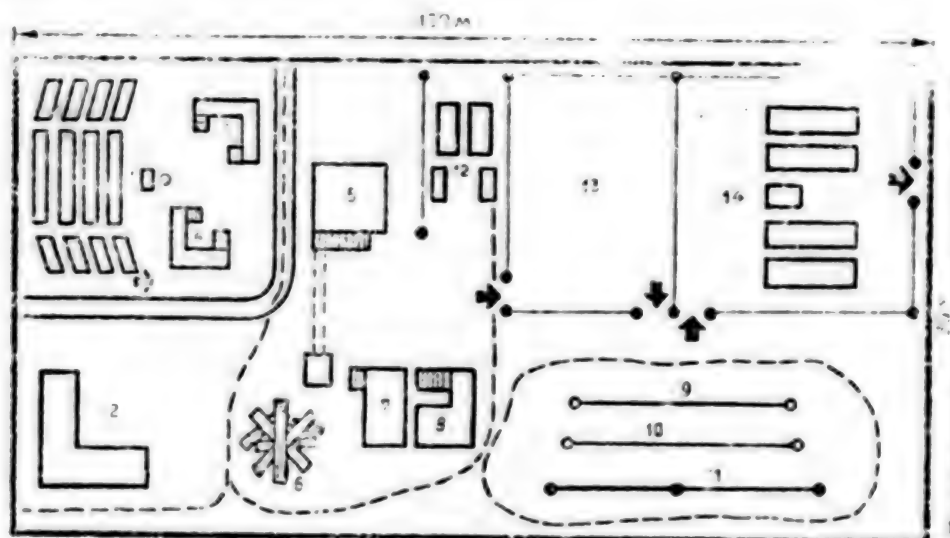
It was rather difficult to lay out a training area within the limited space offered by the enterprise grounds. We nevertheless found an area 30 X 100 m in size and decided to create a training area here that would accommodate the activities involved in fulfilling all norm requirements in accordance with our program providing the universal mandatory minimum knowledge of means of protecting against weapons of mass destruction and in conducting practical and special tactical training exercises for nonmilitary formation personnel. We hold our special tactical formation exercises on the city training ground, which has the required outdoor training sites.

Many comrades from other facilities have visited our training ground and have observed that it is well-constructed and meets current requirements, although on the whole it occupies quite a small area. It comprises an initial area of departure, sections in which to conduct rescue and urgent emergency restoration operations and areas for accomplishing the special treatment and preparation of clothing, footwear, protective gear and instruments and the special procedures required in connection with vehicles and equipment.

Set up in the departure area (see diagram) are an open-air classroom facility and an area for some structures and for conducting training in the utilization of protective gear and instruments with special platforms (2). Open and covered trenches (3, 4) and a display board with the norm requirements will also be found here. The section accommodating training in the conduct of rescue operations contains a destroyed two-story building with a built-in shelter facility provided with a covered emergency exit (crawl space) (5). An open-air training point is provided with a cellar (6), the simplest fallout shelter (7) and an observation point (8).

The outdoor site provided for the conduct of urgent emergency and restoration operations comprises training points focusing on the procedures required to deal with emergency situations in a sewer

system (9), a water line (10) and on an electric power transmission line (11). Training points have recently been equipped here for activities connected with the handling of emergencies in heating and gas lines.



The first aid training point has been equipped with the bodies of a motor bus and an on-board vehicle (12) for loading victims, cots and boards displaying the requirements for norms 6, 7, 8 and 11-20. The areas provided for special treatment procedures (13, 14) permit instruction in methods of decontaminating transport and other vehicles, equipment, clothing, footwear and other items.

It would, of course, have been difficult to set up a training facility like this without the support of the CD chief and plant director, A. Bol'shakov, the party committee and the plant committee. They insisted that the shop and section chiefs involved accomplish their assigned tasks well and on schedule. The non-military formations themselves contributed a great deal to the effort in the course of their special tactical exercises.

And now a few words with regard to the CD corner displays. These have been set up at points where practical training may be conducted with consideration for the particular characteristics of a given shop, section or division. On the other hand, many corner display items have been centrally prepared (for utilization on a plant-wide scale). Special attention was devoted to the "So As Not To Be Caught Unaware" display stand. It consists of two sections: actions to be taken under the threat of enemy attack and those to be taken upon the sounding of CD warning signals.

The "Means of Protection" display stand contains actual items of individual protective gear (GP-5, GP-4u, R-2) and medical aid (IPP, IPP-8a, AI-2) and means of collective protection illustrated on posters. A brief description of them is provided.

The "CD Formations" display stand presents a chart of formation organization, their tasks and their primary methods of operation. Occupying a special place in the corner display is a presentation in recognition of personnel achieving outstanding ratings in training and winners in socialist competition.

And one other typical feature. In the process of setting up our classroom facilities and training corner displays, we utilize not so much simply posters, but rather more photographs reflecting our people's activities in the course of their practical training. What you could call our native photographers shoot on site what become illustrations of the rules governing the execution of required norm rating activities.

As we have seen, training facilities and equipment like this make possible topical, practical training in accordance with the required civil defense programs.

And finally, we also make our classroom areas available for other activities: Komsomol training, assemblies, conferences, meetings with veterans and the showing of motion pictures. After visiting our CD training center, each worker and employee finds in the process something new and on the display stands reads over information he needs to know. All these things yield no small benefit.

Training of First Aid Personnel

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[Text] The matter of the organization of the sponsorship by urban medical aid teams (SD) of rural teams has become an especially critical one following the 1st All-Russian Competition. The participation of two rural teams from Moskovskaya and Ryazanskaya Oblasts outside the competition showed clearly how our rural SD are lagging behind our urban teams. There turned out to be an extraordinarily great difference in penalty points charged between first place (Moscow) and last place (Ryazanskaya Oblast), a ratio something on the order of 36 to 360. How can we not be alarmed about this? For rural and urban SD are both trained in accordance with the same program, they are trained to serve the same purpose, but yet there has proven to be such a great difference in the state of their training. Why? How should we go about bringing the different levels of readiness into line with each other? What are the difficulties and how can they be overcome?

The editors turned with these questions to the civil defense staffs and Red Cross and Red Crescent Society committees of a number of union republics and have invited concerned comrades to express their views on this problem in general, and in particular on that of improving urban methods of rendering sponsor's assistance.

Unfortunately, however, we did not receive replies from everywhere. But those we did receive nevertheless make it possible for us to speak about this problem in the pages of this journal and to discuss how things stand in the localities. Many respondents offered specific suggestions, which we in turn are trying to look at from a specific point of view: where and what experience in sponsorship has already been accumulated? in the view of those involved in the organization of medical aid team training, which forms of sponsorship are most appropriate and can most readily be adopted? how can the difficulties involved be resolved?

The Russian Federation has already taken serious steps to bring rural SD up to the level of urban teams. O. Voronchenko (RSFSR CD staff) reported that last year all material and equipment resources went to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. All-Russian-level competition will be held for the first time for rural teams. It has been suggested that sponsors provide them assistance in advance, a practice which has been found to be one of the practical, workable methods of improving the current state of affairs.

N. Cheremukhin sent us a reply from the Ukraine's CD staff. He openly admitted that the sponsorship matter has just now been raised for the first time in this particular connection. The problem is, of course, one requiring immediate attention; but the Ukrainian comrades are not yet prepared to discuss it in concrete terms; that will take time.

Responding thoroughly and in detail from the CD staff and Central Committee of the OKK [Red Cross Society] of the Estonian SSR were Comrades V. Vare and B. Pshenichnikov. They cite some actual facts. The rural CDs' lag behind the urban teams was noted in time in Estonia and the problem remedied. Here is one thing in particular that was undertaken: the Estonian comrades did not divide CD up into urban and rural categories, but rather attempted to offer all teams the same opportunities for training and competition for the right to be included among participants in the annual republic competitions. And here has been the result: rural representatives took 1st, 3d and 4th places in 1977 and 2d, 3d and 5th last year.

A similar state of affairs in union republics without oblast subdivisions is entirely explainable. This problem has been solved

in much the same way in the Moldavian SSR. M. Grekov, a representative of the republic CD staff, said that the problem of the inequality of SD training and equipment was noted in good time and remedied by a joint decision taken by the CD staff, the Ministry of Public Health and the Central Committee of the Moldavian OKK. The medical aid teams here have been trained for the past ten years now, not only in accordance with a single, unified program without any shortcuts or simplified versions employed and on the basis of equivalent equipment, but also have been tested under identical conditions in joint competition from rayon to republic level. It occurs as no coincidence that the Moldavian comrades consider the more pressing need in their case now to be, not so much the organization of a program of sponsorship and supervision, but rather periodic joint testing and more widespread dissemination of advanced experience and know-how.

Tadzhikistan and Belorussia are taking the same approach. B. Shuvalov (CD staff of the Tadzhik SSR) and V. Semukha (Central Committee of the OKK of the Belorussian SSR) write that they have long since conducted their competitions jointly. But in the view of Belorussian organizers of CD formation medical training, this is only one aspect of the matter, considered from the point of view of overall final results. Competition represents the highest form of demonstrating and testing readiness, but first we should consider the matter of establishing a regular program of daily training, a subject which has become a focus of attention on the part of urban and rural OKK committees. A certain amount of practical experience in rendering sponsor's assistance to the rural areas has been accumulated in Belorussia. Comrade Semukha refers to the fruitful relationship that has been established between the Minsk Tractor Plant's medical aid team (N. Yurkovets, team leader) and the Selishche sovkhoz in Logoyskiy Rayon and between the Belavtomoz production association's medical aid team (V. Mazal', team leader) and the Krasnoye Znamya kolkhoz in Berezinskiy Rayon. He also speaks about the joint competitions held for urban and rural SD in Brestskaya, Grodnenskaya and Minskaya Oblasts. This fund of practical experience grows richer by the year, contributed to, for example, by the fact that the competitions are held both in summer and in winter and under both daytime and nighttime conditions; so medical aid team operations become more difficult and involved. Competition results and experience in sponsorship are subjected to continuous analysis and generalization. Calculation of the average number of penalty points for Grodnenskaya Oblast, for example, revealed that rural SD had received an average of 70, while urban SD had received slightly more, 73 points. This was a sufficiently objective indicator.

Sh. Aleskerova (Central Committee of the OKK of the Azerbaijan SSR) also expressed some interesting ideas. She sees well-planned, well-organized sponsorship of rural activities on the

part of urban organizations as a highly effective means of providing assistance. The only thing is, she writes, that the comrades in the localities need to be helped to look at this matter more thoroughly and to consider all aspects of the problem. Only after extensive, detailed examination can it be confidently and precisely determined through exactly which channels to exercise sponsorship and in which forms to provide assistance.

There can be no doubt that a more concrete solution of the problem is required if you want to obtain tangible results. Without seeking to avoid discussion of the matter brought up by the editors, comrades from the various localities indicated in a highly positive and friendly spirit several directions they believe sponsor's activities can take. They consider any hair-splitting out of place in this matter: channels through which sponsorship is to be exercised have long been set forth in specific decisions on the part of party and soviet authorities and trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations. The process of rendering urban assistance to rural area organizations has been long and firmly established in many fields of activity, which, in one particular instance at least, is reflected in agreements on socialist competition. The rendering of assistance to rural medical aid teams, especially on the part of Komsomol organizations, can also be included as an item among socialist obligations.

What specific form can this assistance take? We have obtained no few valuable suggestions from the replies we have received from the localities. Sh. Aleskerova reports that in Azerbaijan, medical aid teams from Baku have provided assistance to SD in the rural Kazakhskiy and Sal'yanskiy Rayons in their work on the most difficult part of the program, the one involving the specialized tactical training, and shared their practical experience in accomplishing SD operations in combination with other nonmilitary CD formations in the course of integrated, facility-wide training exercises.

Since urban organizations dispose of more highly skilled cadres among CD staff and instructional personnel, greater advantage has to be taken of opportunities to consult with them, to obtain their advice and their assistance in acquiring medical equipment and supplies and in providing rural SD with all their necessities. Experienced medical personnel from urban enterprises, Red Cross and Red Crescent Society committees and from public health offices can also be enlisted in the effort to provide assistance to rural organizations. In addition, leaders of the best urban facility medical aid teams can be brought in to rural localities to conduct the training on the most difficult subjects, to demonstrate methods and procedures and to participate in discussions on the eve of competitions.

But we can consider the following situation an ideal one: an urban medical aid team has, as we would say in sports, its rural understudy, or substitute in the form of a kolkhoz or sovkhos SD. It may be from the suburban or rural area where its facility's production personnel are to be evacuated, or from the rural locality where the industrial enterprise involved has its Pioneer camps, or from the kolkhoz or sovkhos which the townsmen assist in gathering its harvest. Of importance in itself is the very principle of exercising sponsorship, as well as the possibility of maintaining close and regular contacts.

No few difficulties, of course, arise in connection with this matter; and all comrades participating in the discussion we proposed mention them. The basic difficulty involved is finding the time for the townsmen to travel out to the rural localities without acting to the detriment of production requirements. The way things are now, the best arrangement involves the sending of sponsoring assistants to the localities for a day or two immediately on the eve of a competition. This, of course is only a brief period of time. But even under this arrangement, much can still be accomplished provided that continuous contact is maintained throughout the year.

O. Voronchenko, a representative of the CD staff of the RSFSR, complains about excessive turnover among rural SD personnel and about the small numbers of young people to be found among SD members. He also believes that a certain amount of explanatory, indoctrinational work is required in the case of those facility managerial personnel who have yet to become fully imbued with an awareness of their personal responsibility for the state of the readiness of their medical aid teams. As is prescribed, all SD must be permitted the opportunity to study the 40-hour program in its entirety without any abridgements or special conditions imposed. For it cannot be excluded that under certain extraordinary circumstances, rural medical CD formations would be transferred to come to the assistance of a suffering city. Such, then, must be the level of their training!

Many other points need to be raised and given judicious consideration in the organization of sponsorship. These are the seasonal employment, the distance separating the sponsors from the sponsored, the means of transportation required and the interest and concern on the part of local CD chiefs and their staffs. What are required, in other words, are an integrated, comprehensive approach to the solution of the problem and a level of activity and awareness equally high on the part of both the city personnel and the rural workers. We have to proceed on the basis of equivalence with respect to the demands imposed for CD readiness on the part of both the city and the rural locality; we cannot make any special allowances for the latter, cannot simplify their competition conditions; but we must also insure that they

are provided with medical supplies and equipment fully measuring up to current requirements and on an equal basis with urban organizations. Only then can we freely and objectively compare medical aid teams, place them side by side and employ equal bases for testing their levels of skill and psychological conditioning.

There can be no doubting that the organization of a program of sponsorship along SD lines is not as simple a matter as might appear at first glance. It is a question that awaits further detailed study. What would be most useful under present circumstances would be a broader familiarity with the practical experience already accumulated. So we in fact invite our readers to write in greater detail concerning all the experience from this common fund of which they themselves dispose, particularly concerning the means by which they have been able to overcome the difficulties standing in the way of any strengthening of sponsorship ties.

The editors have acquainted the leadership of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR with this material. These comrades view the matters raised therein as urgent and timely, and they believe that the problem of improving the quality of training provided rural medical aid teams and of rural medical aid centers has become acute and requires the most rapid solution. They emphasize that the main thing is to find specific and practical ways to do this. A discussion of them within the pages of this journal will achieve certain results.

The Executive Committee of the Union of Societies also believes it necessary to emphasize in the course of discussing the problems involved in organizing sponsor's relations between urban and rural medical aid teams that the most important task to be accomplished in improving the training provided rural medical aid teams is to combine and unify the efforts of all bodies and authorities concerned--public health, civil defense and Red Cross and Red Crescent Society committees, these enjoying at the same time active, effective support and assistance on the part of local party and soviet organizations.

In a Moscow Institute

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10 Jul 79 p 15

[Text] For a quarter of a century, Pavel Timofeyevich Yegorov, a veteran of the Great Patriotic War, a retired colonel and a candidate of military sciences, has been instructing our student youth in civil defense, devoting in the process all his strength, knowledge and experience to the indoctrination and training of our future specialists. Pavel Timofeyevich labors year after year to improve the training process and techniques of instructing students in civil defense; he does a great deal of work in

generalizing and disseminating advanced experience and know-how, and he provides regular assistance to instructional personnel from other institutions of higher education and methods councils.

Yegorov's work in the area of civil defense is well known in our country. He has developed a great number of methods manuals for instructors and texts and training aids for institutions of higher education and specialized secondary educational institutions.

Pavel Timofeyevich is now engaged in fruitful labors in his position as senior CD instructor on the refresher training faculty of the Moscow Highway Institute. He has recently observed his seventieth birthday. We congratulate the veteran with all our hearts on the occasion of this anniversary and wish him good health and new successes in his creative work.

Status of School CD Programs

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[Text] Now in the process of being created everywhere are model civil defense schools measuring up to standard requirements for training facilities and equipment. Regional civil defense staffs and public education authorities have accumulated definite practical experience in designating these schools and their equipment as model facilities. There has been no doubt on anyone's part that a school designated a model school has to be one in which the instructional staff has to its credit concrete success in teaching this subject and in organizing civil defense activities within its own facility.

Designated a model school in the Ukrainian SSR's Kirovgradskaya Oblast has been the rural Pavlyshskaya secondary school, a school enjoying a nationwide reputation, where serving for many years as director was the noted Soviet pedagogue and Hero of Socialist Labor, V. Sukhomlinskiy. Through the efforts of both teachers and students, the school has created a good training facility for instruction in all subjects and trained a remarkable instructional staff. The training process is here considered along with education and indoctrination as part of a single whole. V. Sukhomlinskiy left behind a rich methodological legacy, which has yet to become an asset held in common despite the fact that people in public education come to this school from everywhere to study its advanced experience. It is entirely natural, then, that the current director of the school, his CD staff and the military instructor take all possible steps to insure the accomplishment in a model way of their own tasks in protecting personnel against weapons of mass destruction.

Chelyabinsk No. 92 may serve as an example of a good CD model school. It has its own list of credits just as does the Pavlyshskaya school. It is well-known for accomplishments in the areas in which it provides instruction for its students, especially in chemistry. Its chemical laboratory equipment has won a medal at the VDNKh [Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR]. There has been improvement here in the quality of instruction provided in both NVP [basic military training]. Not only a military training facility, but a civil defense facility as well, have been set up here and equipped in accordance with recommendations. The school has been provided with CD equipment and training aids in line with its table of equipment. Steps are also being taken to create a training ground.

These two schools, one rural and one urban, have become truly model schools and are therefore attracting the constant attention of everyone interested in advanced methods and techniques of civil defense instruction.

The process of establishing model schools is not everywhere, however, meeting with the required support. Personnel responsible in this area in practice point, and not without justification, to a number of difficulties. You don't attempt to find, for example, an area suitable for a training ground. People in the rural areas complain about difficulties in providing civil defense training facilities with the requisite material resources, particularly with technical means of training.

We fully understand that organizing the operation of a model school is no simple affair. But experience nevertheless tells us that schools operate with equal success in both the city and the rural areas where CD staffs and public educational authorities have adopted the proper approach to the solution of this problem.

As an example let us take the operation of two more secondary schools like this. One is a rural school--the Voynovskaya Secondary School in Kirovogradskaya Oblast's Aleksandrovskiy Rayon. The other is an urban school--General Secondary Education School No. 43 in Moscow's Gagarinskiy Rayon. Let us point out that the process of improving their equipment and training facilities has not yet been completed and that they have not yet been brought up to the level of model schools in all categories. But what the personnel of these schools have already accomplished deserves all possible approval and publicity.

Both schools initiated their operation on a model-facility basis last year. Even though they find themselves in different circumstances, they are achieving equal success in improving the quality of the training provided students and faculty in protecting

against weapons of mass destruction. They then learn from their own experience. By all rights they can be called spokesmen for the new.

School No. 43 has actual experience under its belt with its party and Komsomol organizations, its pedagogical council and the CD chief and his staff all working together in conducting planned civil defense activities and in the creation of the required material and technical training base. The school is successfully achieving two basic goals. The first is an internal goal: to achieve what could be considered a model civil defense status within its own facility. The second is an external goal: on the basis of its own practical experience to provide instruction to instructors from other schools in the rayon, school CD staffs, the military instructors and 2d-grade and 5th-grade classroom instructors in means of achieving practical solutions to civil defense problems.

In achieving their first goal, the party and Komsomol organizations, the CD staff and the director of the school took steps to insure that they would have training facilities and equipment fully measuring up to current requirements: a civil defense training center equipped to conform to the requirements of the programs of instruction, a training ground, CD display corners, all resources possible in line with their table of equipment, technical means of training and testing and visual training aids. Purely training and other civil defense films are also regularly shown for both faculty and students in the school's motion picture viewing room. A display of CD training literature has been set up in the library.

The director, his assistant for training and indoctrination, the military instructor and 2d-grade and 5th-grade classroom instructors have all had civil defense course training, as a result of which they have increased their own mastery of methods and techniques. Training for the students, formations and faculty is conducted in an interesting manner and from an essentially practical point of view. Special attention is devoted to teachers who are conducting CD instruction for the first time. Open and demonstrational instruction is offered on the most difficult topics, and mutually attended training is a common arrangement. In addition, the military instructor conducts instructional methods training and practical exercises for the teaching staff, accomplishing in the process both the practical execution of methods and required norm activities.

An object of continuous concern on the part of the school's CD chief and his staff is the training of the kollektiv of employees and nonmilitary formation personnel and the conducting of exercises for staff and supervisory personnel and of integrated, facility-wide exercises. Accomplishing these complex measures

without at the same disrupting the regular routine of the educational process has required the joint efforts of the school's directing personnel, the council on pedagogy, the party and Komsomol organizations, the students and technical personnel. The party organization mobilized the communists and the entire kollektiv for the accomplishment of these tasks.

This matter was discussed in detail at a party meeting held while the training facility and equipment were in the process of being set up, and a concrete decision was taken. The party bureau discussed more than once the status of the basic military training program, of which civil defense comprises a part. Concern is also demonstrated here for insuring that the entire school kollektiv know its civil defense activists. The school's wall press, its radio news service and battle leaflets are employed to publicize advanced experience. Quiz games and evening question-and-answer sessions are regularly held for the students outside their normal class time and in the course of which, in an interesting game form, they reinforce their knowledge and receiving practical training in accomplishing required CD norm activities.

GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] program competitions, which include required CD-norm rating performances, are held under the slogan "Strong, Bold and Skillful." At the end of the training year, after the scores have been tabulated, the director issues an order concerning the prizes to be awarded and the winners' incentive awards. The Komsomol and DOSAAF [All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force and Navy of the USSR] committees are responsible for organizing the Zarnitsa and Orlenok military sports games. The occasions of these games have become truly festive events. The annually-held Civil Defense Day is an occasion for a review and inspection of civil defense readiness.

This Moscow school has hosted meetings of directors and military instructors from schools in other rayons of the capital, which are also concerned with the creation of model schools. Their exchange of accumulated practical experience is of great benefit in this regard.

The training facilities and equipment at the rural Veynovskaya model school in Kirovogradskaya Oblast has been designed to accommodate trainees of all categories. It is provided with an ample CD training area, which simultaneously doubles as a motion picture viewing auditorium. Next door is the instructional aids center, which holds all instructional and visual training aids. I would like to go into more detail on the CD training ground. This is the pride of the school. It can accommodate the activities involved in meeting all practical norm requirements as provided by the program, and it includes a fallout shelter which is also used as a firing range. All equipment of the indoor and

outdoor facilities are continuously maintained in readiness for training. It is no coincidence that this school's facilities provided the site last year for a combined demonstration exercise held for directing personnel, not only from the rayon's schools, but from several national economic facilities as well.

It should be emphasized that in most rayons and cities, the establishment of model CD schools proceeds in a well-planned, well-organized manner. A determination is everywhere made of their number; training material and equipment are provided to serve their special purpose; and directing and instructional staff are given the required course training. Base industrial and agricultural enterprises are enlisted to render practical assistance to these schools.

The model training facility at L'vov's School No. 64, for example, was created within a short period of time with the active assistance of its sponsors. The school now fully measures up to all current requirements. Work to bring their facilities and equipment to a level establishing them as model installations is being pressed forward at Schools Nos. 11, 36, 42 and 80, also in L'vov; 82 in Baku's Narimanovskiy Rayon, 24 in Poltava and at many others as well. The staffs and public educational authorities in Nikolayevskaya and Zaporozhskaya Oblasts, which exercise regular supervision over the process of creating model schools, may serve as examples of good operational planning; these bodies receive timely assistance here.

But at the same time we cannot but see deficiencies. Schools in some areas have clearly been declared model schools prematurely. This has been the case with schools which do not yet possess the necessary training facilities and equipment and in which the training of students, nonmilitary formations and faculty is poorly and improperly organized. Then too, civil defense plans are occasionally in need of radical revision.

Checks made in the localities have shown that some civil defense staff personnel cannot even say exactly which schools they will be readying as model schools. Since they don't know this, they have not made provision for allocating CD equipment and other resources for them. There are some cases in which staffs and public education authorities view the task they have been set as a temporary campaign. They talk about it, they say, but then they forget about it. No. This is not just a temporary campaign. The model school is the component, having seized upon which, we are insuring civil defense training of high quality for our student youth. The point is not simply to set up one model school in each rayon and then write up a report on it. The main thing is on the basis of the practical experience accumulated by these schools to teach directing personnel in our public education offices to proper method of accomplishing civil defense-related tasks.

Civil defense is a subject of study in all schools without exception, and all of them are equipped in accordance with their table. But what we are referring to here is not the run-of-the-mill schools, but rather the model schools, the guideline schools. And after we have created these schools, we cannot limit ourselves to a simple report: let us accomplish our tasks! We have to work, accumulate practical experience and then share it with others to insure the widespread dissemination of this profitable and necessary undertaking.

In Vitebskaya Oblast

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[Text] Here in the Vitebsk area we have recently achieved noticeable improvements in the fire-fighting capacity of agricultural facilities and have increased the readiness of our civilian fire-fighting formations. We achieved these improvements by implementing many measures directly on kolkhozes and sovkhoses themselves. Among other things, old electrical wiring has been replaced on almost all livestock farms; fire-burning and feed-preparation equipment and units have been removed from or securely isolated within stabling facilities and water towers have been equipped with units making possible the drawing of water by fire-fighting equipment. Our villages have considerably expanded their inventories of fire engines and motor-driven and other pumps and new fire stations and other fire-fighting points have been constructed. Work has now begun on the establishment of inter-farm fire-protection support points.

We are devoting our attention in this fire-hazardous season primarily to the prevention of fires in peat enterprises, peat-cutting areas, on timber tracts and over large forested areas. For peat bogs and forests are characteristic features of our part of the country. So these resources are what above all requires reliable protection against fire. We have already accumulated concrete, practical experience in preventing and extinguishing peat and forest fires. Each year we update and improve our plans for enlisting and organizing manpower and equipment for fire-fighting operations. Together with the forest protection service, we are organizing a program of air patrolling and a ground patrol service. The oblast CD staff and fire protection service regularly inspect the fire safety conditions in peat and timber industry facilities, which makes it possible to correct violations in a timely manner and to extinguish fires and flames which have been ignited while they are still in their early stages.

We also attach great importance to fire-prevention publicity campaigns. Together with the volunteer fire society, the civil defense authorities plan agitation vehicle routes through various

areas of the oblast, along which their people show special motion pictures. Explanatory discussions are presented in railway depots, bus stations and in marketplaces over local radio broadcasting systems. Local television and radio networks also prepare regular programs on this subject.

We can easily understand how fire-fighting efforts are more successful on those farms on which propaganda work is efficiently organized and the volunteer fire-fighting teams and civilian CD formations are well trained and manned. This was confirmed once again by the training exercise conducted on the Khodtsy sovkhos in Sennenskiy Rayon last year. It demonstrated that even with a brief diversion of the population from basic agricultural operations it is possible rapidly to provide the village with exemplary fire protection. In the process of preparing for their exercise, sovkhos workers and employees built three fire-fighting water reservoirs and a pier for drawing water on a lake and appropriately converted five agricultural vehicles, whose drivers underwent a brief period of special training. They cleaned up trash and litter on the livestock farms; they repaired the telephone and they installed devices for sounding audio fire alarm signals.

Rural soviet CD chiefs are playing an active role in this effort. Upon their initiative, a determination was made for each yard of the fire-fighting equipment with which the residents must report to the scene of a fire. Special attention is being devoted to fire-fighting training for civilian fire units.

Many oblast kolkhozes and sovkhos have conducted similar exercises. These training exercises and the competition in applied fire-fighting sports have without doubt increased the combat readiness of volunteer fire-fighting units and civilian CD fire-fighting formations, which made it possible to extinguish half the fires occurring during the past year with their manpower.

We have also been able to achieve notable success in our fire-prevention efforts directly within our populated areas and residential sections. Public inspection of fire safety conditions in rural populated areas has been of assistance in this regard. Specific recommendations have been made in each instance. In addition, many residents have undergone a course of training covering fire safety rules. Support points have been established for this purpose in the villages and provided with the necessary training material. Fire-prevention display corners have been set up on most farms and in most schools.

The construction of fire depots and the creation of interfarm support points has begun on a cooperative basis. In consequence of the steps which have been taken, kolkhoz and sovkhos CD formations are now capable of immediate departure at the emergency

signal. This was true, for example, in the case of the fire which broke out on a livestock farm in the village of Storozhevi-chi in Chashnikskiy Rayon, which was extinguished in a timely manner by personnel of the kolkhoz's civilian fire-fighting formation.

The prevention and fighting of fires in rural areas have been, and still are, critical problems; their solution requires the joint efforts of party, soviet and farm authorities and civil defense staffs and services.

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TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN MISSILE UNITS

Night Training in Mobile Missile Unit

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jul 79 p 1

[Article by Maj A. Yurkin: "Night Training"]

[Text] The missilemen had taken up their launch position and they had reported their readiness to deliver a strike. But, then an order arrived: the unit would conduct a route march and carry out its operational training launches from another area. Although not long, the night march put Lt N. Shevchenko, a recent military school graduate, in a difficult position. Questions cropped up immediately: how could they arrive precisely at the designated area within a compressed time frame and survey the area in the dark?

Capt L. Teplinskiy, the battery commander--who had several dozen operational launches to his credit--noticed the lieutenant's agitated state. He gave Shevchenko some valuable advice.

In the morning, when the battery artist was putting new stars on the launchers--the mark of sniper strikes--the commander, after congratulating Lt Shevchenko on his combat christening, said:

"Darkness is the ally of the astute. Learn to fight as well at night as during the day."

Several years have passed since then. Officer L. Teplinskiy was advanced to a higher position a long time ago. Nikolay Mikhaylovich Shevchenko has also progressed--he was promoted to major and became the commander of an outstanding unit. But, the good advice has not been forgotten. Maj Shevchenko skillfully organizes night training.

The unit has accumulated some good experience on this kind of training. Due to this experience, the level of the missilemen's training effectiveness has significantly increased.

Figuratively speaking, experienced specialists demonstrate the operational standard for the missilemen so they will have a clear idea of the level of expertise they should set their sights on. As shown by experience, this is highly significant for their development.

When organizing night training, the special features of mission accomplishment by various specialists must be thoroughly taken into account in order to achieve the best teamwork. Previously, there were cases where the mistakes of certain crews were showing up even during the final stage of launcher preparations.

These cases have now been eliminated. By thoroughly analyzing the training sessions, the officers notice the slightest mistakes in the specialists' actions and they help them eliminate these mistakes in a timely manner.

Once, the topogeodetic section headed by Sgt O. Buzhilov was slow and inaccurate in getting their bearings. Somehow, during the training, they prepared their instruments without noticing that a vehicle was located along their line. The reading was taken with a large degree of error. SrLt V. Ukhov analyzed the causes of the error and gave them advice on how to avoid them in the future. The officer worked a lot with the topogeodetic surveyors and achieved a situation where they began to stay within the norms and to precisely establish the aim points.

The success of night training is promoted to a great extent by well-organized competition and widespread implementation of the leaders' experience. At present, the team lead by Lt V. Gor'kov is recognized as the best in the unit. Not far behind the leaders are Lt V. Leksin's subordinates and the other teams. The recent operational launches at the range, where the missilemen had to function under nighttime conditions, testify to the effectiveness of their night training. All the launches received the highest mark and the unit continues to occupy the leading position in competition. But, success has not turned the leaders' heads. The missilemen are steadfastly looking for unused reserves for improving their combat expertise and teamwork.

"We have a lot to do," says Maj Shevchenko. "Vnat are we concerned about? It still takes too much time to survey the launch positions at night. We must study the organization of our operational work

and find new reserves. I am convinced there are some. And, I would like to mention something else. We have essentially mastered all the training center sites; this means that we are repeating ourselves to a certain extent."

...The evening sun is setting above the range. Nightfall finds the unit on the march. A short command and the missilemen take up their launch positions. Night training is underway.

SMF Subunit Training Methods

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jul 79 p 1

[Article by Maj N. Nekrashevich: "Integrated Training: Report From Strategic Missile Forces Unit X"]

[Text] We should be used to it: during each integrated training session, the exercise director "surreptitiously" introduces more difficult tasks for the missilemen. The better the specialists function, the more difficult the exercise inputs. This has become a mandatory, although unwritten, rule. Everybody sees this as necessary. But, each time that SrLt G. Ivanov, a subunit commander, has to function under such difficult conditions, he worries. Not so much for himself as for his subordinates.

Today, he has all the more reason to be upset. He is not the one commanding the subunit himself; it is his deputy, Guards SrLt S. Arutin. He is a specialist 1st class but he still does not have experience working with people. Will the operational training mission be successfully accomplished?

Guards SrLt Ivanov has a good memory of the time when he had just taken over the subunit. There were more experienced officers than he serving there. Among them were Guards Capts L. Drozdov and V. Popov. Both were operationally qualified experts who liked the equipment and knew it to a tee. He immediately established a mutual understanding with Guards Capt Drozdov, a soft-spoken, considerate person by nature. But, Guards Capt Popov had a more complex nature--he was very abrupt and touchy. Ivanov even thought at first: "He would not notice the beam in his own eye but he would discern the speck in the other person's eye."

There were no conflicts between them but their relations were strained. Only, Ivanov did not have time to begin to analyze the fine points of their relationship. The subunit showed a stable, but average, performance. They needed a large qualitative leap forward in operational training. This is primarily what the commander directed his efforts and the efforts of the party and Komsomol organizations toward.

But, it was strange: in spite of a great deal of effort, everything remained at the previous level. The qualitative leap forward did not materialize. Most importantly, there was no common interest in success. What were, at first glance, quite insignificant rifts in the subunit commander's interpersonal relations with several of the officers became more and more noticeable precisely in situations which required especially clear-cut, friendly and faultless teamwork. This was the situation during integrated training sessions and tactical-operational support exercises. If one of the specialists has a cool attitude in his work, this can be transmitted along the entire chain.

Now, the commander himself began to admit that it was necessary to begin by unifying the collective. He was told how to do this by G. Solokha, V. Kopylov and G. Gulyayev, experienced tutors, officers and communists, who were visiting the subunit.

It was after this that Ivanov understood that Guards Capt Popov was not at all a hot-tempered, hard to get along with person like he thought at first. Showing high principles and pointing out deficiencies was the correct way to behave.

With time, the subunit became outstanding. Today, the positions they won have been more firmly consolidated. But, what will the results be during the integrated training for the record? It was not by accident that the commander asked himself this question. Of course, the specialists' level of training would not decline because his deputy and not he himself was commanding them. But, does Arutin have the authority which gives subordinates additional strength and confidence at a difficult time?

I must admit that Arutin had his difficulties when he became deputy. At times, he would tune in to one of the experienced officers; at other times, he went to the other extreme--he was emphatically cold and official with everybody, demonstrating by his entire demeanor that he would not let anybody off for the slightest error. And he didn't, by making full use of the right granted to him to punish.

The commander corrected him; he taught him to work with people just like his senior comrades had recently taught him. Today's training will show how well Arutin has mastered the art of commanding subordinates during military operations.

Even for this year's dry summer in this area, the day was hot. The sun rose and seems to have stopped overhead. The concrete

and metal are radiating heat. There is neither a cloud nor a breeze in sight.

While watching the men's actions, we are primarily observing their faces. We can read everything on their faces: their thoughts, inner tension, confidence, doubts... We cannot make out the missilemen's faces now--they are all working in their gas masks. Only if you get up close can you make out a sweat-covered face through the glass of your mask and your neighbor's mask; but, you can't tell who it is right away. This makes it all the more surprising that the missilemen themselves easily recognize each other. It turns out that they don't "recognize" each other but simply know who must be where at a given time and, therefore, they make "associations" without effort.

The exercise director is making the situation more difficult. Exercise inputs establishing restrictions on equipment utilization are introduced. All kinds of "malfunctions" appear. A group is sent to destroy an "enemy" assault landing. Guards SrLt Arutin is faced by a dilemma: either reorganize on the move and change work procedures by redistributing duties among specialists or stick to the initial plan; but, in the latter case each person must do the work of at least two people.

Arutin selected the second alternative. This is what Guards SrLt Ivanov wished he would do. Arutin ran up against unforeseen difficulties while solving the next complex exercise input. Guards Capt Drozdov sensed this and came to his assistance on time. Guards SrLt L. Rummyantsev had a slight hitch--Guards Capt A. Kazarinov immediately took over part of his duties. While working at reduced strength, Guards SSgt N. Tomak, Guards Sgt S. Tonoyan, Guards PFC N. Petrov and their comrades were able to beat the individual and group norms.

The question arose on its own: how was this possible? But, when the training ended and the missilemen went off into the shade and their own sweat began pouring out of their gasmasks and protective suits like water, the need to ask this question faded away. They laid on the grass in groups and alone, silent; but there was a feeling that these men were linked by strong ties of friendship.

I left the unit after the missilemen headed by Guards SrLt Arutin began to accomplish a difficult operational training mission. In response to my question on how things were going with them, the staff officer smiled broadly and said: "Outstanding!"

Engineer Officers Misuse Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jul 79 p 2

[Article by Engr-LtCol E. Lukanskiy: "A Sense of the New and the Force of Inertia: What Keeps the Engineer From Actually Engaging in Management and Leadership"]

[Text] The-surface-to-air missile unit armament officer was on extended TDY. His duties were being accomplished by Engr-Maj I. Polyvyanyy for several months. In this role, he appeared before a team from the USSR Ministry of Defense Inspector General. It cannot be denied that the test was expected to be difficult. But, the unit commander was satisfied with the officer himself and with the area entrusted to him.

After giving the armament service as a whole a good rating, the team singled out Engr-Maj Polyvyanyy as a skillful manager, leader and outstanding specialist.

It is hard to find this officer in his office. As a rule, he is where the routine and preventive maintenance is being conducted and where bottlenecks arise in equipment. For this reason, he knows about the equipment status not just from reports but also from his personal observations. Figuratively speaking, this officer knows each unit, each assembly and system by sight. He also knows the unit specialists' level of training and their strong and weak points. All of this makes it possible for him to plan training for specialists most efficiently by taking into account the specific situation and it makes it possible for him to organize supervision and provide them with assistance.

This work style has become firmly established in the practical work of all the unit's armament service officers.

Unfortunately, not all military engineers, including unit support service specialists, are working in such a mission-oriented, efficient and productive manner. Some of them are spending a significant part of their time in their offices and not with the small units and teams where equipment maintenance is in progress. Why is this the case? First of all, shortcomings in work style have an effect; none of their senior comrades are pointing out these shortcomings to the engineers and they are not helping them eliminate them.

I should also cite another reason engineers are torn away from their vital managerial and leadership activities. The fact is

that they are forced to waste too much time compiling cumbersome documents whose form and contents are at times outdated. For example, it has been calculated that each unit support service engineer who is supposed to manage operational equipment maintenance has to fill out an average of three documents per day. Naturally, some of the reports are compiled on a hit-or-miss basis--just to get them in on time and then make numerous corrections and supplements. Thus, there is no time saved.

We can't get along without administrative paperwork and we shouldn't deprecate its role. The incessant improvement in the troop's level of technical equipment and the complexity of weapons systems unavoidably lead to an increase in current information. This is the objective side of the problem. But, aren't we at times getting too carried away creating paperwork? An analysis provides convincing evidence that we can't get along at all without some of the paperwork, while the extremely cumbersome documents can be simplified by removing the superfluous sections and graphs from them.

Let's take for example the equipment status document which is compiled when SAM equipment is sent out for major overhaul. It can be said that the procedures for preparing this document have not changed during the last 10-15 years, although, during this time, a lot has changed in operational equipment maintenance, maintenance management and in the principles for gathering information on equipment status at headquarters.

In our opinion, a document this big is no longer required. This opinion is shared by the specialists who operate and maintain the equipment. For example, Engr-Col I. Manis, a depot maintenance chief, points out that they actually do not use the document compiled by the unit when they are determining the scope of the maintenance to be performed on the equipment. It turns out that the document is only required for accountability. But, then it should be cut down significantly.

To corroborate his idea, Engr-Col Manis takes one of the documents out of a file folder. The introduction takes up one and a half typewritten pages. Everything is copied from a checklist attached to the document. Why duplicate the checklist? Wouldn't it be simpler to limit it to a brief conclusion by the committee on the requirement for major overhaul. Other sections can be significantly cut down without any damage to the document's contents.

But, the question comes up: perhaps the information contained in the documents is required by the senior headquarters specialists who make the decision to send equipment away for repairs? No, they also do not need such detailed information. They know the

status of the equipment to be repaired, both from their analysis of operational information and from their direct supervisory information. For all practical purposes, they only need the incoming and outgoing data for the set of system being sent for repairs.

So, here's what it turns out to be: a great deal of work time wasted by unit engineers to compile voluminous documents whose practical use is miniscule. A definite decision should be made; but, evidently, force of habit is having an effect.

As shown by practical experience, the force of inertia is also difficult to overcome in another area. During recent years, tactical trials have been conducted on a new reporting form--the equipment status cards. They replaced the reports which were laborious to fill out. The information contained in the cards can be put in the computer.

To make a long story short, the cards make it possible to cut down the amount of recopying and they provide an opportunity to completely automate the report. This is new and progressive.

Nevertheless, in certain areas, the process of formalizing the documents is proceeding too slowly. For certain types of weapons systems, units are filling out the cards and concurrently compiling the reports. The officers maintaining the equipment ask ironically: how far will we go with this double bookkeeping.

Again, a decision is required on what the reporting system will be, but there isn't any yet. At one time, the specialists from one of the National Air Defense Force directorates displayed some useful initiative and steadfastly set about introducing new forms and methods for collecting and processing equipment information; but, for some reason, they were not able to finish the job they started.

Naturally, it is necessary to overcome a lot of difficulties, both organizational and purely psychological in nature. After all, any rough edges during an experiment can cause a lack of confidence in the innovation and become an obstacle in its path. Furthermore, the introduction of something new always requires significant changes in the work style and methods of numerous specialists, including those who have the power to make the final decision. Naturally, all of these difficulties can be overcome. The new and advanced must be given the go sign!

We must also mention that some engineers--evidently under the influence of being largely occupied with paperwork, accountability and reports--are developing a bad work style. These officers have a taste for managing by means of orders alone. For example, Engr-LtCol A. Bogdanovich believes that his primary concern is to get orders to the specialists, fill out the paperwork and make his reports on time.

Judging by the reports, the unit introduced a new method for conducting periodic maintenance; this method made it possible to significantly reduce the resources expended for this purpose. Later, it turned out that there was actually an over-expenditure of resources here. What was the problem? An inspection showed that the small units did not completely understand the new method and they did not have faith in it. The specialists carried out certain operations on the equipment according to the new method but did their final test using the old procedures. As a result, there was a double expenditure of time and resources.

It was officer Bogdanovich's duty to promote the new, progressive method and to completely carry out the job undertaken. But, he was not able to do this since he seldom visited the small units and when he did, his role primarily boiled down to giving general instructions and collecting information.

One of the reasons for the engineer's transformation into a technical performer, or bluntly, a clerk, is that, in a number of cases, a frivolous approach is taken toward the selection of candidates to fill unit support service vacancies. This is what happened, for example, to Engr-SrLt N. Chernyshev. After completing the military school, he served for a short time in a small unit and was not able to master the operational equipment and the methods for maintaining it as he should have. Soon afterwards, however, he was assigned to the headquarters. Of course, Chernyshev is an industrious, conscientious officer. But, this is not enough. In his new position, he had to manage the same work which he could hardly perform in a satisfactory manner himself. Therefore, he is hardly ever seen in the small units. Instead, the officer spends all his time pouring over paperwork, hardly ever tearing himself away from the desk. Moreover, he willingly does this job. This is how a young officer with a military engineering diploma was transformed into an ordinary clerk. This, of course, is not his fault.

I would like to return to the example of Engr-Maj Polyvyanny. He arrived in the unit's armament service after he had accumulated valuable experience in management, leadership and operational equipment maintenance. To a significant extent,

this governed the formation of a proper work style as a specialist in a unit directorate. It is completely axiomatic that he skillfully manages equipment support and conducts a creative search for the best methods of maintaining and repairing it; he consistently introduces advanced methods. Incidentally, Polyvyanny spends less time compiling official paperwork and reports than many of his colleagues do--his broad experience and job knowledge to the rescue again.

These are the kinds of good managers and leaders which should be developed among military engineers.

Response to Preceding Article

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jul 79 p 2

[Article by Engr-LtCol Yu. Abaseyev: "The First Response: Manager and Leader"]

[Text] Engr-LtCol E. Lukanskiy's article "A Sense of the New and the Force of Inertia," which was published in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 10 July, attracted the attention of many of my coworkers. We discussed it at length in our collective and drew the necessary conclusions.

The article, in our opinion, raised some extremely urgent issues. We would especially like to support the idea that the military engineer should primarily be a manager and a leader. In those places where he is taken away from his primary duties, there are unavoidable, serious deficiencies in specialists training and operational equipment maintenance.

Recently, a SAM battery from one of the battalions received a low rating in preparing equipment for operational launches at the range. As it turned out, Engr-Maj V. Zhukov, the battalion armaments officer, was not able to conduct a reliable evaluation of the system's readiness for combat operations. This happened because the officer was essentially only working on general technical support problems and operational equipment status reports. Specialist training, equipment maintenance management and supervision were completely assigned to the battery commanders.

Of course, the shortcomings in Engr-Maj Zhukov's work style should have been uncovered by the battalion commander and other senior officers. But, nobody did this in time. The specialists of another unit's battalion demonstrated superior results under the same conditions. A great deal of the credit for this goes to Engr-SrLt O. Kutovyy, the battalion armaments officer. He personally handled the problems of training the leading specialists in the battalion and of managing equipment maintenance and upkeep. This is what he was consistently taught to do and this is what was strictly demanded from him.

Military engineers firmly develop a proper, official work style when commanders and political officers devote continual attention to their growth.

Battalion Training Methods

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jul 79 p 2

[Article by LtCol V. Pimenov, Red Banner Baku Air Defense District: "Two Batteries Compete: Strictly Supervise the Accomplishment of Pledges"]

[Text] In our conversation, the chief of the unit political section mentioned a battalion which I had previously visited.

"On the whole, the collective is improving there, especially, the launch battery. But, the operators are still lagging behind. This is a chronic problem with them. We will jack them up," the officer remarked.

A day later, I had an opportunity to visit this "site." I was immediately struck by the changes for the better which had recently taken place here.

"Yes, we made thorough preparations for the summer training period," Capt A. Demidov, the battalion political officer, proudly stated.

The conversation turned to the competition between the battalion's batteries.

"As before, the launch battery is in first place. It is holding on to the title of outstanding battery. But, things are not going so well for the electronic support [radiotekhnicheskaya] battery. This collective has been under the weather for a long time now."

Almost all the officers I met cited the commander's prolonged absence. Of course, this did not at all help their campaign to completely accomplish the pledges.

Nevertheless, the main reason for their lagging behind was, in our opinion, something else. A comparison of the pledges made by the men of both batteries helped us understand this. Unfortunately--and this must be mentioned--they were so similar that many of the missilemen thought they were carbon copies. (Naturally, this kind of situation does not do anybody justice: after all, this is precisely how a pro forma approach takes hold in competition at times and its leading role begins to decline.) But, contrary to the example of the operators, the launch

specialists' pledges were significantly broader and better thought out. Specifically, the outstanding specialists had a paragraph in their pledges on providing assistance to the stragglers.

For example, PFC S. Vasil'yev, an experienced TEL vehicle driver, made a pledge to help train Pvt. A. Gatskan. Pvt. V. Zhumayev helped with Pvt M. Gaipov's technical training. There were many examples like this.

This arrangement is traditional with the launch specialists. To a great extent, this is due to Capt K. Frolov, the battery commander. He uses every way possible to strengthen the unit's environment of mutual assistance and fellowship. When the pledges are being made, Capt Frolov advises the outstanding specialists on who should be given help in training and exactly what kind of help they should be given.

Of course, examples of mutual assistance among the specialists can also be found in the electronic support battery. But, there is no clear-cut, well-organized system here. We looked at the operators' pledges. In the entire battery, only Sgt A. Nazarov had written: "I will help Pvt V. Il'chishin." But, even here, this paragraph from his pledges looked like lip service since Sgt Nazarov is the leader of a detachment of operators and, consequently, it is his official duty to assist his subordinate Pvt Il'chishin.

It is also not surprising that we were not able to find a single notation about an incentive award presented for providing assistance to coworkers in training or about the accomplishment of socialist pledges in the service records of the best operators. All the incentive awards, as a rule, were the same: for "personal achievement," "outstanding knowledge" and "superior performance." This, let me repeat, does not mean that nobody here can be singled out for their responsiveness and readiness to transmit their experience to a comrade. It is simply that the battery officers pass over these cases, are not able to notice the positive changes brought about by competition in the individual in time and are not able to use them in their leadership activities and disciplinary practice.

Capt P. Vostretsov has been executing the duties of electronic support battery commander for a long time. He does not have to be concerned about his knowledge of missiles or his service experience. There is one problem: he manages competition poorly, and does not make skillful use of its role in leadership. In his mind, everything looks simple: I gave the command, they will make their pledges and, when the time comes, we will check up on the accomplishment of them.

Socialist competition within the battery is also managed according to the same uncomplicated plan. Without any consideration of actual capabilities--by "eyeballing," so to speak--the following pledges were adopted: develop a certain number of outstanding crews and sections, develop and implement ten work improvement suggestions, etc. Here is a typical item: Capt Vostretsov wrote "accomplished" across from the last point in the record log. But, in this case, the notation is wishful thinking: only one of the work improvement suggestions was implemented.

The manual target tracking crew is not outstanding although it made this pledge. There are many reasons for this; one of them is that side-saddle training has not been organized here. Things got to the point here that Pvt V. Il'chishin (the one that the section leader, Sgt A. Nazarov, made a pledge to "help") and PFC V. Nikiforov were not prepared to take their skill rating test when the time came.

Pvt S. Kamelin disrupted another crew with his lack of discipline. Moreover, as confirmed by Capt A. Demidov, the disciplinary situation in the electronic support battery as a whole is a great deal worse than it is with the launcher specialists.

Nothing else could be expected. When the desire for concrete results is not supported by a persistent struggle to improve each individual's level of awareness and discipline, the effectiveness of competition declines.

It is well known that an evaluation of the results is highly significant in improving the effectiveness of competition. The problem of who won is decided in a comprehensive manner in the launcher battery. They do not just weigh a particular specialist's specific achievements in operational training but also his political outlook, contribution to the group's social life and ethical qualities. The right-of-line are truly the cream of the crop.

People like PFC S. Vasil'yev, for example. A former metal-worker at a plant in Voroshilovgrad, he is studying and serving in an outstanding manner; he is persistently teaching the secrets of his skill to Pvt A. Gatskan. Vasil'yev is carrying out the duties of a campaigner. In addition, he is attracted to creative, technical work. He and Capt Frolov have had over ten of their joint suggestions implemented. We should point out that, in contrast to their peers, the launcher specialists have significantly overfulfilled the pledges they made in the area of work improvement.

Unfortunately, the electronic support battery does not always set high standards when determining the competition winners. Thus, his senior comrades had to make a serious correction when Capt Vostretsov wanted to give the competition championship to the crew led by Sgt V. Veremchuk. He wanted to do this in spite of the fact that the following cases were noted within the crew: a violation of equipment maintenance procedures and also a deviation from prescribed standards by Pvt Kamelin. Or another case. After his return from a short pass, Pvt V. Kirilov, who had been declared an outstanding specialist, noticeably reduced his efforts on the job and in operational training. Evidently, neither the battery commander, his political officer nor the battery officers were able to precisely determine what was at the bottom of the soldier's success: a niggardly desire to "earn" a pass or a true desire to contribute his bit to the group's success.

The electronic support battery also makes poor use of the principle of publicity in competition. As is well known, it does not consist of simply publishing the pledges adopted by personnel; it primarily consists of providing the competitors with timely information on the course of the struggle to meet certain milestones. Who is ahead today? What is the pearl of efficiency in his achievements? Who is straggling behind? Why? How can the deficiencies be eliminated? These are the questions which are naturally of interest to the men. They must be answered completely and exhaustively.

Prior to my departure from the unit, Capt Demidov showed up the progress in accomplishing the pledges adopted by battalion personnel for the summer training period. The political officer agreed with me that they could only cope with these high pledges if competition was organized in a clear-cut, concrete manner and if the current deficiencies were efficiently eliminated. I believe that it would be greatly beneficial for the officers of the electronic support battery to study the experience of the launcher specialists. However, it's a pity that the battalion still underrates the importance of this work. Otherwise, how can the contrast in the management of training and competition within the two batteries be explained?

Missile Checkout

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jul 79 p 1

[Article by LtCol V. Seledkin, Order of Lenin Moscow Air Defense District: "The Test is Proceeding According to Schedule"]

[Text] Small, yellow figures flared up on the dark, smooth, square display; in step with their appearance, the indicator

light blinked briefly like a sharp green eye in the lower right section of the console. Precisely in the middle of the forward panel, the round oscillograph scope, with a thin, softly beating line crossing it vertically, shown coldly.

The flickering of the small, green light and the line, which was beating as though it were breathing, were telling Guards Lt Nikolay Vostrodymov about one of the most important missile units. They were telling the story just as though the senior technician of the mobile test center were reading it in advance in an open book filled with a detailed description of the processes taking place at this time under the silver hull of the gigantic arrow, the "machine" as the beauty--the surface-to-air missile--was called.

It was resting quietly on the missile dolly, with bundles of various sizes of black cables, hoses and air lines extending high above the ground toward the test center. Before it gets to the launcher, to the dry wind of the launch position and the blue, spacious sky summoning it to a swift flight, the missile must "answer" dozens of difficult questions and prove the absolute operational reliability of each assembly, each unit and each system.

At the same time, the test center specialists will be taking their most difficult and responsible tests too. The missile checkout operators have the final word in getting the hardware ready to launch.

...Guards Lt Nikolay Vostrodymov had several predecessors on the missile test console job. One after the other, they all left this position. The operational work in the mobile test center was simply beyond their abilities. It is hard to blame them for this failure--not everybody has the gift of keeping the procedures for conducting several dozen tests in his head and of being able to determine the nature of a malfunction within a few seconds.

This difficult task fell to the young officer. Will he be able to handle it?

"I think that Guards Lt Vostrodymov will make a good missile checkout operator," confidently states Guards Capt N. Chernykh, the center chief. "He has outstanding reactions, a good memory and he likes electronics."

And, Nikolay Vasil'yevich immediately launches into an animated explanation of how it is very important for a missile checkout operator to be ready to dig into the diagram again and to rack

his brains over an especially tricky malfunction. The guards captain can perform the duties of any crew member; he has brought back outstanding ratings from the range on numerous occasions. The center chief is transferring his outstanding knowledge to the young specialists and, first and foremost, to Guards Lt Vostrodymov.

...It is unusually quiet in the narrow van passageway which is jammed with equipment racks. Only now and then, the contacts of a closed relay chatter like rustling bees and a toggle switch clicks abruptly on the console. There are no commands, reports or excited voices demanding precise data. While lighting up the display with the designated code for the next test, the center is conducting one check after the other according to its program. Like a welcome green echo, the indicator light obediently responds to each of the figures which appears in the black square.

The readings from the two instruments tirelessly "compete" with each other; they do not require any interference by the specialist during operations. At first glance, the specialists hardly have anything to do at this time in the van--the entire test cycle is conducted by the automatic equipment.

But, there is a reason for the red light which is hidden beside the green one--it is a disquieting reminder of the possibility of malfunctions on board the missile. It only lights up in extremely rare cases but, when this happens, the mobile test center specialists must literally analyze the causes of the malfunction in a flash and make the correct decision. The automatic equipment still cannot always replace the individual's ability to analyze, compare and display his intuition, creativity and initiative.

At the very height of their work, an exercise input arrived at the center: part of the specialists "were put out of commission." Guards Capt Chernykh sat down at one of the consoles himself. Guards SrLt S. Savinskiy, a senior technician, brought the adjacent system under his control. Guards Pvt I. Karbachevskiy immediately replaced several checkout operators.

Nothing had changed in the van's external appearance--as before, the test codes monotonously appeared on the display, the relays were dryly clicking off and on and the indicator lights trimmed the instrument panels with various, colored lines. But, the silence was filled with tense expectations; the faces of the checkout operators were sterner and more intense; their movements were more precise and quicker. Now, it was not just seconds, but fractions of seconds which would decide the successful accomplishment of their assigned mission.

One after the other, the green lights lit up on the console in front of the center chief--the signal that the next test had been successfully completed. As each emerald light flashed on, the dark row of unlit dots, which indicated the test which had not been conducted, became shorter and shorter. But, nevertheless, there were still a lot of them and beads of sweat shown on the guards captain's forehead. He barely had time to wipe them away with his hand when, at that very second, a light in the upper row flashed an alarm; this circuit was designed to receive information on malfunctions in the in-flight missile guidance systems.

A test of this equipment was now underway, using the equipment whose readings were being monitored by Guards Pvt Karbachevskiy. The center chief's first, automatic reaction was to find out the cause of the malfunction himself. Guards Capt Chernykh restrained himself with difficulty. He could not let the chance to train his subordinate in a difficult situation slip by.

The few seconds which it took Karbachevskiy to discover the cause of the malfunction seemed like long hours to the center chief. But, he was also taking a difficult test now--a test of his faith in the crew's training. But, the crew has had some important successes. The mobile test center specialists have achieved the full degree of cross-training and they promised to win the title of outstanding collective by the end of the training year.

And most importantly--to successfully pass the test during the tactical missile firing exercises. These exercises will measure the missilemen against the strictest and most rigid standard--tense operational work, the heat at the range, the excitement of a pending launch, the "enemy's" cunning and the responsibility for the entire unit's work. In order to handle this test in a worthy manner, it is necessary to test yourself now under the most difficult conditions and it is necessary to strengthen your willpower and polish your skills.

The vertical line on the oscillograph scope continued to trace curves which only the specialists could understand. Everything was proceeding according to the program. Chernykh turned to Guards SrLt Shavinskiy:

"Take command of the team. Continue missile testing according to the schedule."

Mobile Missile Battalion Training

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jul 79 p 1

[Article by Capt N. Malashich, Order of Lenin Transbaykal Military District: "Among the Right-of-Line: Based on Advanced Techniques"]

[Text] The surface-to-air missile battalion was conducting an extended route march before carrying out its operational firing. The narrow road wound along the steep up and down grades. A strong, gusty wind was raising a thick curtain of sand and dust. At dawn, an exercise input arrived: the "enemy" had delivered a "nuclear" strike. After crossing a "contaminated" area in their protective gear, the men decontaminated their operational vehicles and arrived at the designated area precisely on time.

The battalion was assigned a training mission of repelling an "enemy" attack in mass formation. The anti-aircraft artillerymen functioned confidently and in a coordinated manner. Their work during this phase of the exercise was also crowned with an outstanding rating. Permission to conduct operational firings was received.

It must be pointed out that all the battalion's crews demonstrated a high degree of training during the test drill. The right to launch the first missile was won by the group commanded by Lt R. Tukhtarov. It was a stubborn contest. In determining the victors, they considered where reserves had been put to the best use and where advance techniques and new methods for servicing the equipment had been implemented most effectively. Lt Tukhtarov's subordinates achieved especially noticeable results. While they were numbered among the stragglers at the beginning of the winter training period, they have occupied the right-of-line spot in competition since the very first days of summer training.

The struggle for the lead position was also conducted during the tactical exercise. It was Tukhtarov's subordinates who significantly broke the norms during the drill for record before the operational firing, while working in their individual protective gear. They thereby beat the best crew commanded by SrLt A. Shevtsov.

Lt Tukhtarov's achievement was especially noteworthy when you consider the fact that this is his first time at a tactical exercise with an operational firing as a crew chief. The battalion commander knew that awarding first place to this crew would even more firmly establish Lt Tukhtarov's confidence in

himself and his subordinates, confidence which was born in persistent effort. So, the first missile was launched by this crew. It was a direct hit on the target.

Capt V. Vol'f, the battalion commander, assigned the mission of destroying the second target to another SAM battery. The competing groups were given an opportunity to test their strength during their most difficult examination. This target was also destroyed with the first missile.

The battalion's outstanding rating during the operational firings is the result of the persistent struggle for the title of best element in the unit. This campaign was started at the initiative of the battalion communists almost two years ago. They were not satisfied with their position among the "average" performers.

True, not all the battalion officers had the same high level of specialized training at that time. How could things be corrected? They conducted a campaign to improve the quality of officer training and they set about implementing advanced techniques in a military manner. Majs V. Polishchuk and G. Aleksandrov and Capts L. Zatsepin and G. Mikasev had valuable experience training personnel and they generously shared it with the junior officers.

They also began to make up and implement individual, long-range plans for improving the officers' professional expertise. Such plans were also developed for the training year and the milestones which a particular comrade had to reach during the training periods were also clearly defined. In accordance with the plans, the officers receive individual objectives for the week and month.

They enlivened the promotional work on military equipment. The officers began to take a more active part in the contest for the title of best specialist in the battery and battalion.

Of course, everything was not worked out immediately nor did it immediately enter the system. But, when the concern for professional improvement became a matter of honor for each person, the results were not slow in taking effect. The specialists' skill ratings improved. Concurrently, the problems of ensuring complete cross-training within the crews were solved. Now, the group has achieved the title of best in the unit. Right at the range, the battalion was awarded the challenge penant and Capt Vol'f was given a valuable gift.

They achieved their assigned goal. But, the improvement in military skills is continuing. Almost all the crews are using Lt Tukhtarov's technique of introducing individual plans for improving the men's professional training. The practice of mutual reports from the competitors has been implemented on a widespread basis at meetings of Komsomol groups and sessions of the unit's Komosmol and party organizations.

A lot is being done to improve training facilities. SrLts V. Kipit' and A. Bogoyavlenskiy and Lts T. Rebrin and N. Parkhomenko recently completed the reequipping of the technical training classroom. New, detailed functional diagrams and electric stands appeared in it. A test system for monitoring the quality of training for junior specialists is being tried; this system was developed by Capts Zatsepin and Mikasev. The results of the experiment are encourageing. In short, the search for new ways of improving military skills and training methods is proceeding in all directions.

The crew headed by Lt Tukhtarov is confidently marching in the ranks of the right-of-line units. The successful launch during the operational firings raised the level of activity of the young officer and his subordinates even higher. They stepped forward with an initiative to achieve a situation where there is not a single straggler alongside an outstanding crew and where all the integrated lessons and training sessions are conducted with a high degree of quality. This undertaking found official support within the battalion.

...Before my departure from the battalion, some good news arrived: Capt V. Vol'f was promoted to major and he was assigned to a higher position.

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TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN TANK UNITS

Battalion Offensive Training

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] Col A. Pinchuk, Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District--The tank battalion commanded by Captain D. Vershinin was to penetrate, together with reinforcements, hastily occupied "enemy" defenses and make contact with tactical airborne troops.

The weather was not anything to be pleased about. Just the day before the sky above the training ground was a windless blue, and today the wind howled over the treetops, blowing in shaggy clouds; growing leaden, the latter collapsed into a hard rain. Raising the hatch cover, Captain Vershinin anxiously examined a map bristling with symbols. Here was the landing area of the tactical airborne party. A short movement of the hand, and the commander's pencil rested in a gray square surrounded by green blotches. Not far away at all. But what about on the real terrain?

Actions by subunits apart from the main forces always require commanders to display independence, the ability to make sensible decisions quickly, and persistence in work toward a goal. Much attention is devoted in the course of daily training in the battalion and regiment to developing these qualities in platoon and company officers. In particular Captain Vershinin always creates a complex situation for his subordinates in tactical training lessons, a situation maximally close to one that might arise in real combat. An attempt is also made to do the same thing at the regimental level in drills conducted according to the commander training plan. Several such drills have already been conducted with company and platoon commanders. And so it was that Captain Vershinin felt calmly certain that they could do their job. And yet, when giving his last instructions before combat he could not help once again checking how well the officers knew the coordination and target indication signals. He also recalled the different variants of maneuver to them.

Suddenly the quiet of the training ground was shattered by gun volleys. The plumes of smoke marched deeper and deeper into the "enemy" defenses, and the armored avalanche rolled literally right behind them. Whatever the tank crews

were not able to do was finished off by motorized riflemen interacting with them. Advancing behind the tanks on foot, they annihilated antitank resources and "enemy" manpower. Without their help, it is very difficult for tank crews to surmount the densities of antitank defenses encountered today. The helicopter pilots also acted effectively. Capitalizing on the low cloud ceiling, they made surprise strikes on combat formations at the "enemy's" forward edge of defense, and deep in the defenses.

The battalion moved forward swiftly. But one could still hear the battalion commander on the radio, urging his subordinates on. Speed is especially important at this time, while the "enemy" is still too stunned by the first strike to place his artillery in order and restore control. Swift and accurate fire.

But the terrain constantly throws in its own "scenario inputs." The battalion was drawn into a narrow column by a narrow passageway between two marshes. The front of advance grew narrower, and maneuver was limited. But the pace of the attack remained as before. Reorganizing the combat formation and maintaining cross fire with guns and machineguns, the companies commanded by Captain A. Shvidkiy and Senior Lieutenant A. Malinovtsev surmounted the dangerous section without incident.

But the "enemy" was not dozing during this time. The companies were counter-attacked before getting into combat formation. The company on the right flank experienced the hardest thrust. During the time he was repelling the tank counterattack with stationary fire, the company commanded by Lieutenant V. Shkarupin rushed forward at maximum speed. This company was in the back-up echelon, and as soon as it became clear that the onslaught of the counter-attacking tanks was weakening, the battalion commander immediately committed it to battle. The tension of the situation was relieved conclusively when this company reached the "enemy's" flank. Exploiting this success, the subunits rushed forward to join the tactical landing party.

Deputy USSR Minister of Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union K. Moskalenko, who was observing the actions of the tank crews, made note of their initiative and decisiveness, and their ability to capitalize on the possibilities afforded by the equipment and armament.

Battalion Rail Movement

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] Capt N. Sin'ko--Battalion commander Captain V. Golikov learned of the many kilometers-long combined march, to include by rail, when the company was preparing for the offensive after reaching the area indicated by the exercise leader. The possibility of this had been foreseen in general, and the appropriate work had been done with the personnel. Nevertheless when the order was sounded, many probably experienced anxiety. Travel by rail is

a serious examination even to an experienced tank driver, and to make matters worse the battalion contained many new soldiers, including officers. Will the mission succeed?

To the battalion commander, meanwhile, this question seemed nonexistent. Captain Golikov acted efficiently and confidently. This confidence and calmness spread to his subordinates. At the precisely appointed time the battalion reached its waiting area, where preparations for loading aboard the train were immediately started.

The crews had to be rechecked once again for presence of tank fastening materials, the order and paths of approach of the subunits to the loading station, their locations near the station, the loading order, and the locations of gun positions providing cover had to be ascertained, and the personnel had to be briefed on the cargo handling and other special commands.

Naturally the main burden lay on the shoulders of the battalion commander. Nor was it easy for other officers, particularly company commander Captain S. Tikhonov, who was acting as the battalion chief of staff for the exercise. Much had to be done in the shortest possible time: The previously made rail travel computations had to be given a final check, the officers had to make sure the organizational integrity of the subunits would not be disturbed during the time of their loading aboard the train, such that they would be ready to engage in combat immediately after unloading, and the internal service had to be organized. Captain Tikhonov was able to handle his new responsibilities.

Purposeful party-political work went on in the waiting area as well. Communists led by battalion party organization secretary Captain A. Molotkov understood that the best source of agitation in such a situation is personal example. It was on their initiative that a competition was started between specialists and crews for best preparation of the equipment for loading aboard flatcars. The fight for first place went on right up to the loading time.

The habits of loading tanks aboard various transportation resources, acquired in the course of daily training, came in handy to the crews in subsequent phases of the exercise as well. In particular, following a swift transfer, the battalion reached a water obstacle after unloading off of the flatcars. Its mission was to keep the withdrawing "enemy" from digging in on the opposite bank. It took just a few minutes for the tank crews to load their combat vehicles on crossing resources and surmount the deep-water river. The high rate of march made it possible for the battalion to forestall the "enemy" in its attempt at seizing an advantageous line.

Colonel General B. Snetkov, Troop Commander of the Red Banner Siberian Military District, shares some of his thoughts about this exercise, and about the actions taken during it by the battalion commanded by Officer Golikov:

I think that the actions of the battalion commanded by Captain Golikov, which was recently awarded the Order of the Red Star, were instructive to the other

exercise participants as well. The fluidity, maneuverability, and speed of modern combined-arms combat, the abrupt changes in the situation, and the availability of the latest resources of armed conflict demand that our units and subunits be constantly ready to march great distances. And it is very important for commanders and all the personnel to persistently master the skills of marching in all weather conditions, day and night, and at maximum speed; it is important that they know how to deploy swiftly and engage in combat on the move, that they know how to quickly shift from one form of movement to another. The battalion proved itself to be ready for coordinated action in the performance of such missions.

What can we say about the actions of this battalion's officers? First of all we can note their preparedness for the march. Here is a typical detail. As we know, a higher staff usually makes the computations in support of a battalion's transfer by rail. Thus some battalion commanders and chiefs of staff feel that it is not mandatory for them to know how to determine the amount of rolling stock required. The staff of the battalion commanded by Captain Gorikov, meanwhile, made all of the necessary computations beforehand, which saved the battalion time for other measures associated with organizing the march. This in my opinion is one item of evidence attesting to the fact that the subunit engages in march training constantly, and not as chance would have it.

I have no doubt that the battalion officers and other participants of the exercise learned many lessons. One of them, in particular, was that during movement by rail, as is true in all other march situations, we cannot forget to organize antiaircraft defenses, to provide protection against nuclear weapons, or to provide security to the subunits. The personnel must be constantly ready to surmount a zone of radioactive contamination, areas of major destruction, waterways, and other obstacles. Some of these problems, the march showed, have not been worked out completely yet in the battalion.

The experience of the Great Patriotic War teaches us that troops marching by rail must be ready for immediate unloading even at unequipped points, directly onto the ground. It is one of the important tasks of commanders of all ranks to teach the troops this, making creative use of the war experience.

One of the effective ways for raising the technical skills of the personnel, one which has a direct bearing on march training, is competition on particular tasks and standards. We must make more active use of the mobilizing force of competition, and we must direct the initiative and creativity of the soldiers toward solving the concrete march training problems of the subunits and units.

Regimental Economy Measures

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jul 79 p 1

[Text] On 19 January 1979 KRSNAYA ZVEZDA published an appeal from personnel of a tank regiment of the

Red Banner Baltic Military District to soldiers of all branches of the Soviet Armed Forces to initiate a socialist competition for economy and thrift. This appeal was broadly supported by the army and navy.

The deputy commander of the regiment which had initiated the competition describes the progress in the struggle for economy and thrift, and he relates what has been done in the last half year.

Maj G. Kavardakov, Tank Regiment Deputy Commander--There are many factors governing the success of the struggle for economy and thrift. But the main one, in my opinion, is the initiative, the creativity of the personnel. As an example individual cards have been drawn up for every soldier in the tank company commanded by Senior Lieutenant G. Garafetdinov. Progress in pledge fulfillment is reflected on these cards. Take as an example the cards belonging to driver-mechanics privates S. Geydarov and D. Seyidov. The former decided to save 80 kilograms of diesel fuel, and the latter 375. This difference between the experienced specialists can be explained by the fact that one of them is assigned to a real combat vehicle while the other is responsible for a training vehicle. Naturally the fuel consumption and engine life to be utilized are planned differently for each of them. The other soldiers also have just as concrete, strictly accounted goals in economization of spare parts, oil, gasoline, ammunition, and other materiel.

The experience of this company was heeded by other subunits. Maintenance of the cards became a topic of conversation not only in the crews but also in regimental headquarters, at meetings of the party and Komsomol organization bureaus. I feel that we were able to achieve a greater vital interest and intensify the educational role of the competition.

The struggle for economy presupposes constant individual training of the specialists. Once Major V. Chernushenko, the chief of the regiment's motor vehicle service, turned the attention of subunit commander Senior Lieutenant A. Gerasimenko to the fact that one of his drivers was systematically using too much fuel due to bad driving habits and understatement of mechanical adjustment. Gerasimenko explained the excessive use of fuel by various objective causes, by the unique features of the trips taken by the driver. But not much later, that same driver was ferrying a new motor vehicle as part of a column when he ran out of gas on the road much before the others. After this case Major Chernushenko personally held several practical lessons with the soldiers and helped them to correct their errors. Other subunit commanders also learned a lesson.

We devote special attention to economizing on materiel in the course of field exercises and training sessions. We had participated in former times in competitions to strike targets with the first round. But now this movement has acquired even greater scope.

When the regiment decided to assume this course toward striking targets with a minimum quantity of ammunition, the regimental staff and all officers and warrant officers had to concern themselves with more-meticulous preparation of the tank commanders and tank gunners for the drills and training sessions. All tank commanders and tank gunners of the outstanding company commanded by Captain A. Frisko have pledged to economize on specific amounts of artillery rounds, charges for subcaliber tubes, and rifle cartridges. Lieutenant S. Kolmogorov, the leader of a gunnery circle, made a major contribution to improving the skills of the gunners. It is entirely understandable that the savings in ammunition is being achieved without detriment to the gunnery skills of the tank crews.

The struggle for economy is inseparably associated with introduction of the best experience in organizing tank-infantry training sessions at gunnery drills, sensible methods for servicing equipment and armament, centralized fuel delivery, and reuse of simulation resources. In other words what is needed here is an integrated approach, unification of the efforts of all of the regiment's services, the subunit commanders, the party and Komsomol organizations, and all the personnel.

We concerned ourselves with visual agitation, which helps the soldiers to conceptualize the components of material and financial economy better. Thrift nooks have been created in all subunits, and the finishing touches are being placed on a classroom to be used in preparing instructors specializing in economization of fuel and lubricants.

The struggle for economy is getting much attention from the regiment's party committee headed by Lieutenant Colonel A. Shelud'ko. During the party meetings the communists often give reports, and strict reprimands are levied against those who still fail to serve as a personal example in compliance with the rules of economy. The Komsomol organization is taking an active part in the thrift campaign.

The preliminary results show that much more materiel was saved in the past half year than during the same period in the previous year.

Technical Training of Officers

Moscow KPRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jul 79 p 2

[Text] Engr-Col Ya. Belousov, Chief, Armored Service, Southern Group of Forces--Explaining the mission to his subordinates in the forthcoming classification firing, tank company commander Senior Lieutenant G. Popov ordered the driver-mechanics to engage the gears of the tanks early, so that the vehicles would not be late in starting out. The standard for the exercise was stiff, he said, and the subunit must not lose precious time starting up the engines. The company senior technician remarked appropriately that this was not supposed to be done: Operation of the engine with the clutch engaged could lead to breakdown. But Popov would not heed the specialist's

arguments. Receiving the ready reports from the crew commanders, he commanded:

"First, second, third! This is 'Vyshka'. Forward!"

As the senior technician predicted, the consequences were saddening: Several of the tanks had to be taken out of the firing line for emergency adjustment of their machine units.

This incident graphically demonstrates to what gaps in the technical knowledge of a commander and his negligence of a specialist's opinion could lead. In order to confidently lead subordinates, to train and indoctrinate them, and to make effective use of combat equipment and weapons in battle, a commander must possess comprehensive and deep technical knowledge. After all, success on the battlefield would be unimaginable without the joint use of different types of weapons, combat equipment, and special equipment. In addition to high volitional qualities and developed tactical thinking, a commander doubtlessly needs the ability to use organic, attached, and supporting forces and equipment in combat with the maximum impact.

This is a truth. But strange as it may seem, some commanders exhibit a skeptical attitude toward deepening their knowledge of the equipment and the methods of its operation. One may hear the following argument in this regard: It is enough for a commander to know the combat potential and the performance characteristics of the materiel at his disposal. As far as the layout of the instruments and mechanisms and the principle of their operation are concerned, this, they say, is the realm of the engineers. Of course it is not absolutely mandatory for a commander to roll up his sleeves and attack a tank engine or a gearbox. But without deep military technical knowledge, he would be unable to make competent, grounded decisions on the battlefield.

Most officers in our group of forces have a sufficiently broad technical awareness. They competently teach and indoctrinate the personnel, and they develop and introduce the most effective methods for preparing and operating combat equipment. Take as an example battalion commander Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Motuz. Circumstances were such that in connection with a job transfer he found himself in a subunit armed with a different type of combat equipment.

"At first I only had a superficial knowledge of the materiel, and hence I encountered numerous difficulties," he later admitted. "I never could shake my lack of confidence when controlling the subunit during exercises, and often I even became confused in complex situations...." The inquisitive officer did everything to study the new equipment, utilizing all of the possibilities for this: He independently studied the performance data and the materiel, and he consulted with specialists. And with time he became a true expert of the equipment. The officer is an excellent marksman with all of the weapons, and he can confidently drive both the wheeled and the tracked vehicles. The equipment in the battalion under his command is always maintained

in exemplary order. All of this has had a favorable effect on training results: The battalion is the best in the unit.

Unfortunately this is not the situation encountered everywhere. Some officers, especially the young ones, have a poor knowledge of the organic equipment. Another alarming fact is that the technical awareness of such comrades does not grow with time; instead, it becomes narrower. The opinion is widespread that the military schools are at fault for the weak technical preparedness of some young officers. I cannot agree with such an assertion. I have often observed the work of graduates of military training institutions, including command schools. The overwhelming majority of these graduates have a good facility with the materiel and the principles of its operation. The fact that their habits of operating the equipment and using it in combat are weakly developed is another matter. Apparently some schools do not do everything to instill, in the cadets, a need for constantly improving their technical culture. But this process must in no way end in the school, it must continue on in the troops, where the graduate is perpetually in contact with weapons and combat equipment.

The tone should be set in this regard by the senior comrades, the more experienced ones. Practice has shown that if a commander himself constantly tries to improve and develop his technical awareness, his subordinates try to imitate their chief. The motorized rifle battalion commanded by Lieutenant Colonel I. Zakharchenko is characteristic in this regard. The officers of this battalion differ advantageously from their colleagues in other subunits by their high military-technical level. Relying boldly on the materiel entrusted to them, they are capable of completing the most complex missions. Once during a tactical exercise the battalion was ordered to complete a high march to a river in an unusually short time, and to cross it on the move. Lieutenant Colonel Zakharchenko and the company and platoon commanders checked the equipment meticulously and briefed each driver-mechanic in detail. The company commanded by Senior Lieutenant S. Shmatk, a specialist 1st class, operated confidently during the march. Despite the difficulty of the route and the maximum speed, not a single combat vehicle broke down, and no one fell behind. All subunits reached the water obstacle precisely at the appointed time, and they crossed it successfully.

Lieutenant Colonel Zakharchenko recalls an incident that had occurred once during an inspection, long ago but unpleasant nonetheless. One of the mechanisms of a combat vehicle failed. A specialist who could find and correct the fault could not be found among the officers. This incident served as a good lesson to all of the battalion officers. Lieutenant Colonel Zakharchenko began studying the equipment more himself and he began spending some time with the vehicle operating manual. His subordinates followed his example. The socialist pledges of each officer reflect a desire to upgrade their qualifications and to broaden their technical awareness. The battalion commander and the party organization strictly monitor progress in fulfillment of the socialist pledges.

This would be a good moment to note an extremely important detail. Lieutenant Colonel Zakharchenko and other subunit and unit commanders who devote constant attention to broadening the technical awareness of subordinates do not at all limit themselves to appeals to study the materiel more deeply. They channel their main effort at improving the forms of training, especially commander training. A system for organizing independent work by the officers proved its advantages in this regard.

The essence of this system is as follows. An independent study group headed by the battalion commander is created out of the officers in the battalions, while the other subunits organize groups for specific specialties, each headed by experienced commanders. The lesson schedules for these groups are written up at the beginning of the training period.

The work is organized in such a way that during the training period each officer would act in the role of lesson leader in relation to one of the topics three or four times. This means that he gains a perfect knowledge of three or four of the problems, not to mention what he acquires by listening to what the others had learned. Everyone is mandatorily afforded a possibility for performing practical operations with the instruments, special systems, and armament, for checking their efficiency, for inspecting and servicing them, and so on. A spirit of rivalry, a desire to be first, to conduct the lesson in the best possible way invariably arises in the course of such training. In the end, this promotes growth in the occupational proficiency of the officers and broadens their technical awareness. They make effective use of the combat equipment. The regiment's deputy commander for technical affairs and officers of the armored and other services monitor the lessons and help the instructors to select the required literature and prepare the training places.

All of this naturally produces substantial fruits. And yet we still encounter incidents such as that suffered by the company commanded by Senior Lieutenant G. Popov, who ignored the warning of the company senior technician at the training ground.

There are many ways for raising the technical culture of a commander. Great is the role, in particular, of demonstration lessons and instructor training lessons. Socialist competition is a powerful lever for raising technical preparedness. But no form of planned training would be effective if officer technical training is treated as only the responsibility of the specialists of the arms and services, and of engineers and technicians. The tone of technical training must be set by commanders. This is the most important factor of its effectiveness.

Firing Training

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jul 79 p 2

[Text] Guards Lt Col A. Rodimtsev, Tank Regiment Commander, Southern Group of Forces--The weather was not suited for gunnery: Fog was drifting in from

the forest, making observation difficult. But Guards Senior Lieutenant S. Shepelev's subordinates acted confidently. A spirit of rivalry could be felt in the drill. The company commander, who got an excellent grade for his work, was followed in the gunnery practice by platoon commander Guards Lieutenant S. Rumyantsev. He also struck the gun target with the first round. And then the entire company completed the exercise with an overall grade of excellent. In this case most of the crews hit the target with the first round.

With the first shot.... An incident that occurred last year is still fresh in my mind. CPSU Central Committee Politburo Member, USSR Minister of Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov was observing a gunnery practice being conducted by one of the regiment's subunits. The tank crews were generally all right in their gunnery results, but we had expected more from some of them. One gunner needed two rounds to hit the target, and another needed three. In a word, the regiment's officers all had a few things to think about. In particular they had to find the best way to teach the soldiers to strike the target with the first shot. After all, there might not be enough time for a second shot in combat--the target would be real. If you fail to destroy it, you will find yourself being attacked.

Firing without missing--this is now the slogan of the competing tank crews. During drills, and in hours of mass political work, we try to infuse the soldiers with the thought that by competing in weapon handling they learn to economize on each second, so necessary in combat, and they prepare themselves to fight one-to-one with a strong, aggressive, experienced enemy, one that is hard to anticipate. The experience of the competition leaders (the regiment's staff and party committee devote serious attention to introducing it into practice) permits us to rather easily persuade even novices of the fact that it is entirely possible to hit the target with the first round.

Of course some commanders still lack the purposefulness and persistence needed to take the matter to its conclusion. In the race for immediate results in the competition, some forget about the end goal.

Here I noticed that company commander Senior Lieutenant Yu. Sorokin was not responding quite correctly to the exactingness displayed toward him by battalion commander Guards Major A. Nikolayev. The officer felt that inasmuch as the company personnel had won the competition on gunnery training standards for the month, the marksmanship problem had been solved. But the battalion commander had a different point of view. He knew from his own experience that stable gunnery skills are attained only in the event that the habits of the soldiers are constantly supplemented and improved. There must be no break in this work. And so the battalion commander ordered Sorokin to continue increasing his effort after his initial success.

The battalion commander and I decided to help the young officer envision the first-shot problem in a different way. We conducted a combined tank-infantry demonstration exercise in the company with which personnel subordinated

to Guards Senior Lieutenant Sorokin were competing. This company would not let any time slip by: Most of the soldiers had already learned to strike the target with the first round. Guards Senior Lieutenant Sorokin became visually persuaded that the battalion commander was right: He still had much work to do with his subordinates before true proficiency was attained. The company commander began finding the time for additional training sessions, and he started thinking more carefully about how to organize competition in every drill. And soon the company improved its combat proficiency noticeably.

The competition between the companies helped us to find the most effective means for organizing tank-infantry training sessions. The method essentially calls for a differentiated approach to training. The first training sessions are, so to speak, selective in nature. They end with competitions between the crews, which permits us to quickly determine the depth of knowledge gained by the students, and the strength of their practical habits. After this the soldiers separate into two groups. More training at the gunnery range is planned for those exhibiting weaker skills. But the group with the better skills trains at the tank practice range, where the appropriate target situation is created. This makes it possible to successively prepare each soldier for gunnery. By the time the soldiers begin firing organic rounds, we gain a clear impression of how well they are trained. In order not to waste ammunition, additional drills are held for those who still lack confidence.

I would like to emphasize in this regard that the struggle for accurate fire cannot be won by chance. Much depends here, in particular, on competent organization of competition during work in trainers, competition which would provide objective data on the training level of the gunners and reveal gaps in their training.

Some soldiers acted unconfidently in their preparatory firing exercises. The reason for this seems clear: Not all had learned to determine target range accurately. But Guards Senior Lieutenant Shepelev, who worked with gunners in an electronic trainer, came to a different conclusion. He found that gunners were not lining up the sighting mark and the sighting point correctly. Thus the trainer was helpful in eliminating the shortcomings in short time.

Competition is also helping us to improve the training process as a whole. In former times some commanders fighting for accurate gunnery concentrated all their efforts at gunner training. Citing the experience of the best crews, we proved to the officers that yes, much does depend on the gunners, but not all. A tank commander who is not properly trained may be late in indicating a target. A weakly trained driver-mechanic may be unable to drive the vehicle smoothly, without jumps and starts. In a word, each crewmember must be trained for gunnery separately. This requirement is now being complied with strictly in all of the regiment's subunits.

The results of the first months of summer training show that the competition on gunnery training tasks and standards is an effective means for achieving success in the fight to strike the target with the first shot.

DOSAAF CRITICISMS AND COMPLAINTS: FOLLOW-UP REPORTS

Motorcycle Racing

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 2 Sep 79 p 4

[Text] "A Speedway for the East"--An article with this title was published in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT at the end of last year. It raised the issue of providing broader support in the USSR to cinder track motorcycle racing, which is such a popular form of motor sports. The editorial board received a response from O. Boyarskiy, acting chief of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee's Administration of Military-Technical Forms of Sports, who gave support to the newspaper article, stating in particular:

"...further development of motor sports is being delayed by the absence of the necessary material base. Thus only the one "Dal'zavod" stadium in Vladivostok is now being used (is in fact suitable for use) for speedway competitions in the Far East.

"While paying lip service to building more speedways, the chairmen of the oblast DOSAAF committees of Siberia and the Far East--Amurskaya, Khabarovskaya, Chitinskaya, and some others, have in fact done nothing to build motorcycle race tracks. A similar situation has evolved with motoball and motocross.

"Meanwhile the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee's Administration of Military-Technical Forms of Sports has implemented a number of measures aimed at developing motorcycle sports in the country. Thus a Far Eastern motocross zone will be formed as of 1980, zonal motorcycle races on ice will be conducted prior to the USSR championship quarter-finals, and the issue of creating motoball zones is being studied.

"Moreover we feel that a newspaper article on the use of the "Dal'zavod" stadium and on the idea of using stadiums in other cities of Siberia and the Far East for speedway competitions would be of significant benefit to speedway development."

From the editor: Responding to the wishes of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee's Administration of Military-Technical Forms of Sports, the newspaper's editorial board intends to broadly illuminate the problem of creating the material base for such sports in these regions. The appropriate instructions have already been given to the newspaper's appropriate correspondents in Siberia and the Far East. SOVETSKIY PATRIOT is setting out a "control post" at the sports bases and new construction projects of Siberia and the Far East.

Shooting Galleries

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 5 Sep 79 p 2

[Text] "A Rifle Master's Mortification"--An article by A. Parfenov published under this title in this year's 1 July issue of SOVETSKIY PATRIOT reported the absence of adequate guidance to the work of pneumatic shooting galleries in Kaliningrad.

S. Petrov, chairman of the Kaliningradskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee reported to the editorial board that the facts spelled out by the author of the critical letter were true. The official post of sports facility instructor was introduced by the DOSAAF Oblast Committee in order to improve the management of city pneumatic shooting galleries. Concrete measures have been planned for eliminating shortcomings in the work of the shooting galleries.

Improved Sports Support

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 9 Sep 79 p 2

[Text] "Deep is the Sleep on One's Laurels"--This was the title of a report published in our newspaper on 4 July of this year. It criticized shortcomings in development of military-technical forms of sports at the motor-cycle plant in Irbit.

V. Ul'yanchenko, the chairman of the Irbit City DOSAAF Committee, told the editorial board that the newspaper article was discussed at an expanded session of the presidium of the society's city committee. The criticism contained in the article was admitted to be true.

The presidium's resolution spelled out a number of measures for correcting the situation. Management of the sports sections by qualified trainers and instructors will be strengthened, and plans have been made for creating a technical sports club at the plant. V. Koynov, the chairman of the plant DOSAAF committee, was asked to step up the committee's organizational work and to persistently strengthen the local organization's material-technical base with the help of the enterprise's administration and its social organizations.

Shooting Galleries Improved

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 12 Sept 79 p 3

[Text] "From Words to Deeds"--An article by M. Safaryan and P. Aliyev published under this title in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT on 27 May 1979 described the poor condition of shooting galleries in Kirovabad and mentioned that they were concentrated in this city's center.

N. Ashverdiyev, the chairman of the Kirovabad City DOSAAF Committee, told the editorial board that the article was discussed by a meeting of the presidium and that the criticism was recognized to be correct. Nonstandard Shooting Gallery No 6 was replaced by another gallery. Steps are being taken to set up galleries in different city districts. The shooting galleries will be dispersed in the immediate future.

Drunkenness Ruins Training

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 23 Sep 79 p 2

[Text] "Here, Vermouth!"--The satirical article "Here, Vermouth!" (SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 11 April 1979) discussed training disruptions at the Bulshash Motor Vehicle School and the main cause of these disruptions--cases of drunkenness on the part of some instructors and masters of production training.

Following publication of this article a commission was created to inspect the work of the motor vehicle school. The commission was headed by A. Pashov, chairman of the Dzhezkazganskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee. In addition to workers of the oblast DOSAAF committee, the commission contained representatives of the oblast and city committees of the Kazakh SSR Komgomol, and of the city military commissariat.

An official instructor meeting was held with the purpose of discussing the satirical article "Here, Vermouth!". The newspaper's critical article was admitted to be true. The appropriate steps were taken.

Bulshash Motor Vehicle School chief T. Akhmetov was given a reprimand, and his assistant for training and indoctrination, D. Sagitov, was given a severe reprimand for the fact that training and indoctrination were essentially not being monitored to any extent and that there were significant shortcomings in the organization of socialist competition.

Yu. Chalyy, V. Lebedev, V. Kovbasyuk, Yu. Voyt, N. Vernik, and B. Popov were fired.

The results of the integrated inspection and the commission's proposals were reported to local party and soviet agencies. The bureau of the

Balkhash City Committee of the Kazakh SSR Communist Party gave audience at one of its meetings to reports from the motor vehicle school's executives, it indicated to them the impermissibility of such shortcomings in training and indoctrination, and it demanded that they fundamentally improve work with the instructors.

Marine Sports

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 26 Sep 79 p 3

[Text] "The Section is Laid Up"--This was the title of a letter to the editor published in issue No 48 of SOVETSKIY PATRIOT criticizing shortcomings in the work of the marine combined championship section of the Izhevsk DOSAAF Combined Technical School. It was noted that boats were not being allocated for training and competition in marine combined championships, and that the technical school did not possess a trainer for this form of sports.

N. Baranov, chairman of the Udmurtskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee, reported that the criticism was found to be correct. Steps have been taken to improve the section's work. Eight YaL-4 and YaL-6 boats have been acquired. Training rallies and competitions in marine combined championships were held in accordance with the calendar plan.

Steps have also been taken to hire trainers for the sports sections of the DOSAAF Combined Technical School.

Drunk Driving Tolerated

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 3 Oct 79 p 3

[Text] "Into the Forest for Berries..."--According to a report to the editor from A. Tsykin the Usol'ye-Sibirskoye Motor Vehicle School suffered serious shortcomings. As an example the chief of this training organization, M. Dobrovol'skiy, would not fight against violations of labor discipline, and he condoned drinking bouts. Thus production driver training master I. Baldakhinov lost some rights for driving a tractor when drunk. Rather than implementing strict measures against the drunkard, the school chief transferred him to another post--master of production training.

M. Dobrovol'skiy has himself been barred from driving for drunk driving. A training vehicle was used with the permission of the school chief to travel into the taiga for mushrooms and berries.

It was reported to us by S. Lesovoy, deputy chairman of the Irkutskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee, that the facts spelled out in A. Tsykin's letter were confirmed. A commission of the oblast committee inspected the Usol'ye-Sibirskoye Motor Vehicle School.

The results of the inspection were discussed at a meeting of the presidium of the society's oblast committee. Disciplinary sanctions were imposed on M. Dobrovol'skiy for laxity in his work, for the use of motor vehicles for other than their intended purpose, and for unworthy personal behavior. The oblast committee took steps to put this training organization in order.

Election Organizational Complaints

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 7 Oct 79 p 2

[Text] "Like Peas Growing Up a Wall..."--A short article entitled "Like Peas Growing Up a Wall...", published in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT on 15 August 1979, reported the unsatisfactory work of the Tsentral'niy Rayon DOSAAF Committee in Komsomol'sk-on-Amur involving preparation for elections in DOSAAF organizations. V. Konevtsev, the deputy chairman of the Khabarovskiy Kray Committee of the Defense Society, informed us that the criticism was admitted to be truthful in a meeting of the kray committee presidium. V. Rogal'skiy, the chairman of the city DOSAAF committee, was told that control over the rayon committee's preparations for the election campaign was weak.

The Tsentral'niy Rayon DOSAAF Committee conducted a seminar for the committee chairmen of the primary organizations, during which the shortcomings in the preparations for election meetings and conferences were analyzed.

Swimming Pool Construction Delays

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 10 Oct 79 p 2

[Text] "Why Are the Plans Not Being Met?"--An article with this title, published 14 February 1979 in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, stated that the schedule for completing particular projects was being violated in construction of a swimming pool for the Voronezh Naval School.

A. Imlay, the acting chairman of the Voronezhskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee, reported that the shortcomings indicated in the article have been corrected. Assembly of the reinforced concrete frame of the building and personal facilities has already been completed. Girders have been installed over the swimming pool proper. A ceiling has been installed over the pool and the personal facilities. The frame of the suspended roof has been put together, and the bleachers have been assembled. All of the stained glass required for the windows and lobby has been delivered, and it is now being prepared for installation.

Delivery of the necessary equipment for the swimming pool is almost complete, and it is presently being installed.

The client is providing manpower for the auxiliary jobs.

Because the USSR Gosstroy had not included commissioning of the swimming pool in the 1979 plan, the contractor plans to complete the finishing jobs and have the pool ready for operation by August 1980.

Poor Local Management

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 24 Oct 79 p 2

[Text] "Under the Hypnotic Spell of Deceptive Glitter"--An article published with this title in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT on 27 June 1979 discussed shortcomings in management of the inspection commissions of DOSAAF local organizations by the Vorkutina City DOSAAF Committee.

V. Tonkikh, the deputy chairman of the Komi Oblast DOSAAF Committee, reported that the newspaper materials had been discussed at an expanded meeting of the presidium of the Vorkutina City DOSAAF Committee, and at a conference of the chairmen of rayon (city) committees and inspection commissions and chiefs of the training organizations. The criticism was recognized to be valid.

I. Odintsov, the deputy chairman of the city committee, was given a strict reprimand for errors in his work, for disorganized accounting practices, and for his lack of principles.

Addressing its remarks to Ye. Buyko, chairman of the city DOSAAF inspection commission, the oblast committee pointed out his incorrect mutual relationships with the new chairman of the city DOSAAF committee, Comrade Lysakov, and the need for complying precisely with the requirements of the Statute on Inspection Commissions.

The presidium of the Vorkutina City Committee spelled out concrete measures for fundamentally improving the style and methods of management of the defense society's local organization, for improving the training of the society's members, and for achieving better management of inspection commissions and the inspectors of the local organizations.

Mismanaged Shooting Galleries

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 28 Oct 79 p 3

[Text] "What's the Use of Building the Shooting Galleries..."--Such was the title of a report published in our newspaper on 5 September of this year. It criticized the carelessness of the executives of the Chimkentaskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee in regard to the construction and use of pneumatic shooting galleries.

B. Baytasov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR DOSAAF Central Committee, reported to the editorial board that the facts spelled out in this article had been

fully confirmed in an inspection conducted by the Chirkentskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee. The chairman of the oblast committee and workers of the oblast committee responsible for the operation of the pneumatic shooting galleries were strictly reprimanded for their deficiencies. Instructions on the operation of paid shooting galleries was offered.

Pneumatic shooting gallery instructors who had violated the instructions were subjected to administrative sanctions. The work contracts and income plans were reviewed.

Election Campaign Mismanagement

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 31 Oct 79 p 2

[Text] "Do Not Believe Your Eyes..."--P. Mikhaylov, chairman of Moscow Oblast's Dolgoprudnyy City DOSAAF Committee, and A. Aluchenko, the deputy secretary of the party bureau, reported to the editorial board that the article published with this title in our newspaper on 10 October of this year had been discussed at a party meeting and at a meeting of the city committee presidium. The criticism levied against the city DOSAAF committee, which had made mistakes in preparation for and conduct of the election campaign, was recognized to be valid.

Steps have been taken to correct the noted shortcomings, and surveillance over the course of election meetings and conferences in the local organizations has been intensified. Following publication of this article, meetings held by the local DOSAAF organizations of the Central Aerological Observatory and the Yunost' Sewing Association Branch proceeded actively and effectively.

Inadequate Shooting Gallery

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 4 Nov 79 p 4

[Text] "The Shooting Gallery Has Been Repaired"--Schoolchildren of Slonim, Grodnenskaya Oblast interested in marksmanship wrote to the editorial board that the shooting gallery in their city was not being kept up adequately by the rayon DOSAAF committee, that it is gradually becoming dilapidated, and that it is practically useless for training in the cold part of the year.

The editorial board forwarded this letter to the Grodnenskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee. A. Kurapov, chairman of the the Grodnenskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee, replied to the editorial board that the shooting gallery has been repaired. In particular the concrete backstop was reinforced with a dirt bank, a bullet trap 12 meters wide and 1.7 meters high was erected out of timber rounds, and a temporary warming station with an iron stove was built.

We hope that the temporary station will in fact be temporary, and that it will be replaced by a permanent structure.

Auto Club Improved

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 11 Nov 79 p 3

[Text] "Do Not Lose Your Way"--This was the title of a critical article published in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT on 2 September of this year. It described shortcomings in the Ivankovo Technical Sports Club. V. Sergeyev, chairman of the Kiev Oblast DOSAAF Committee, reported to the editor that this article was discussed at an expanded meeting attended by the chairmen of the rayon and city committees and by the chiefs of the DOSAAF schools and the technical sports club. The criticism was admitted to be truthful. In order to correct the shortcomings faster, a plan was written for improving the training material base and specialist training quality.

Other effective steps were taken as well. The Ivankovskiy Rayon Committee of the Ukrainian SSR Communist Party held a meeting of the executives and secretaries of enterprise, kolkhoz, and institution party organizations. Improvements in the preparation of specialists for the national economy were discussed. Efforts are now being taken to allocate a lot for construction of a new building for the technical sports club.

Workers of the military-technical section of the oblast DOSAAF committee provided guidance to the club aimed at improving the training process. It was decided to repair all of the motor vehicles requiring overhaul, and to set up a classroom for practical laboratory exercises. A new motor vehicle is being allocated to the Ivankovo Technical Sports Club in order to improve training of category "V" drivers.

Scarce Parts Discarded

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 18 Nov 79 p 3

[Text] "Radio Parts Are Dumped"--The facts spelled out in the article "Radio Parts Are Dumped", which was published in SOVETSKIY PATRIOT (No 49 of this year), have been confirmed. Lack of initiative on the part of club executives is the reason why these parts were being dumped as scrap metal rather than being utilized in the amateur radio club. This shortcoming was pointed out to them by the Podol'sk City DOSAAF Committee. The club should not be experiencing a shortage of such parts. The necessary radio apparatus is being prepared for a "fox hunt" competition, and a section leader is being sought.

As far as the club building is concerned, the city executive committee cannot allocate a better one at the moment. However, construction of a military-technical training building will start in Podol'sk next year, and when it opens the radio club will be able to move into better quarters.

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